

MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1935

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ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1935

List of Principal Political Appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Quetta*).

KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of the Chagai District,—(*Mastung*).

LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*)

QUETTA-PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Indore*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Indore*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Nowgong*).

MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Indore*).

Deccan States and Kolhapur—Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur,—(*Kolhapur*).

Eastern States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Ranchi*).

Gujarat States and Baroda—Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda,—(*Baroda*).

Gwalior—Resident at—(*Gwalior*).

Hyderabad—Resident at—*Hyderabad Deccan*).

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar*).

GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*).

Madras States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Trivandrum*).

Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).

North-West Frontier Province—Governor and Agent to the Governor-Genera —(*Peshawar*).

Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).

Khyber—Political Agent,—(*Peshawar*).

Kurram—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).

Waziristan—Resident in—(*Dera Ismail Khan*)

North Waziristan—Political Agent,—(*Miranshah*).

South Waziristan—Political Agent,—(*Tank*).

Punjab States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Lahore*).

Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara,—(*Mount Abu*).

Eastern Rajputana States—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).

Jaipur—Resident—(*Jaipur*).

Mewar—Resident in, and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States,—(*Udaipur*).

Western Rajputana States—Resident,—(*Jodhpur*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).

Tibet—

Gyantse—British Trade Agent at—(*Gyantse*).

Yatung—British Trade Agent at—(*Yatung*).

Western India—Agent to the Governor-General in the States of—(*Rajkot*).

Eastern Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Wadhwan*).

Sabar Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*)

Western Kathiawar States—Political Agent,—(*Rajkot*).

IN ASSAM.

Khasi States—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills—*Shillong*).

Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

IN BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for—(Commissioner, Rajshahi—*Jalpaiguri*).

Tripura—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

IN BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the—(*Lashio*).

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Frontier Tribes, Multan—Political Agent,—(Commissioner, *Multan*).

Dujana
Kalsia
Pataudi } Political Agent for—(Commissioner, *Ambala*).

Simla Hill States—Superintendent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).

Tibet—Gartok—British Trade Agent at—(*Gartok*).

IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Rampur—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).

Tehri—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).

Benares—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	**Kalat . .**	**Lieutenant His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, Khan of — (Brahui) (*Sunni—Muhammadan*).**	**1904 . .**	**September 1933**	**73,278 Including**	**342,101 Kharan.**	***14,49,000**
2	Las Bela .	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam of — (*Muhammadan*).	December 1895	March 1921 .	7,132	68,008	3,31,000

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat, which formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul, is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, *viz.*, Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir-i-Azam. The province of Mekran is administered by an Assistant to the Wazir, styled Naib 'Wazir-i-Azam'. The Naib Wazir-i-Azam, an officer lent to the State by the Baluchistan Administration, is responsible to the Wazir-i-Azam for the internal administration of the Province.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuis themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are referred to the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Muhammad Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., who succeeded in December 1931, died on the 10th September 1933 and his second son, Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, was elected to the Khanate. His Highness, Beglar Begi, Mir Ahmed Yar Khan was formally installed as Khan of Kalat by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, at a Darbar held at Quetta on the 16th April 1934.

4. The present Khan who was born in 1904 married in October 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan, Muhammadzai of Kabul. He has three brothers: Mir Muhammad Akram Jan, aged 35 years, Mir Muhammad Rahim Jan, aged 30 years and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, aged 26 years. On the night of 30th November/1st December 1934 a son was born to His Highness the Khan of Kalat and has been named Mir Muhammad Azam Jan.

5. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and Subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
*14,24,000	..	..	..	*215	*40	*60	..	..	..	19	..	..
3,01,000	..	..	..	..	11	119	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excluding Kharan.

the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of Rs. 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

The country which only a few years ago was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communications has now got a metalled road between Kalat and Quetta as well as fair weather roads linking the capital with Karachi, Pasni, and the levy posts on the Persian Frontier.

6. During the summer the Chief's residence is at Kalat, where the ancient fortress of the Khans, known as the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength. It has, however, remained unoccupied since the death of Khan Mahmud Khan in 1931. In winter the Khan lives at Dhadar, sixteen miles from Sibi.

7. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

8. *Kharan.*—Kharan, which was formerly entered as a State, is a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the headquarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

9. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

10. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A.D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

11. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibullah Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Yakub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the North. Towards Makran-Kharan, the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Khuran) are no longer under dispute.

12. During his lifetime Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the present Chief.

13. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

14. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

15. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Nausherwani, to whom a son was born on the 1st December 1914 and named Mir Azad Khan.

16. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Las Bela is under the suzerainty of Kalat. Its capital Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognized as the rightful

heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. Early in 1892 Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

5. Jam Mir Kamal Khan, the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

6. Owing to old age and ill-health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He did not however long survive the abdication and died on 26th June 1921. Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor General at a public durbar held at Bela on the 27th January 1922.

7. The present Jam was born in December 1895. He married in 1910 the daughter of the late Mir Nadir Shah, Gichki of Tump, by whom he has one son born in 1920. This wife died in December 1920. In July 1922 he married the daughter of Dad Muhammad, Jamot, who is the niece of Mir Jangi Khan of Kathar, a notable of the State and related to the Jam on his mother's side. He is also married to the daughter of Mir Sumar Khan, Jokhia. He also married the sister of the Mengal Sardar, Khan Bahadur Rasul Bakhsh, who died in May 1934.

8. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago, also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

9. The land is mostly *khushkaba.*

10. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

11. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

12. Great improvements in the administration of the State were effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17. A small but useful reserve of about Rs. 4½ lacs has been invested in Government paper. A fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi has been completed. This road still needs much improvement, and steady work is being done on it, each year.

Another fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Quetta through the Mengal country and *viâ* Kalat and Mastung was completed in 1922-24.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhutan .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Buddhist*).	1906	August 1926	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Not known perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000.

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the 17th century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-ngon, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-ngon on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-ngon before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to weild the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja. The Dharma Rajas are no longer addressed as such. They are addressed as Shabdung Rimpoche. Apparently, this change took place on the election of the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan in 1907. The last Shabdung Rimpoche died in November 1931. No new incarnation of him has yet appeared.

4. Early in the 18th century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhu-

Average annual expenditure to the nearest thousand.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
Not known.	..	..	Nil		Not known		Nil		..	15	..	..

tanese encroachments. By a treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further trouble arose in 1863 and as a result Military operations followed and resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam; the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs. 25,000 and rising to Rs. 50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Durbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari in Tibet under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the

political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis Younghusband), under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *gadi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retain considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921. Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order.

19. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., died on the 21st August 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Jigme Wangchuk, as Maharaja of Bhutan. The present Maharaja was born in 1906.

The installation of Maharaja Jigme Waugchuk took place at Punakha on the 14th March 1927 and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim. The Political Officer presented His Highness with the Insignia of the C.I.E., which had been conferred on him. The title of K.C.I.E. (hony.) was conferred on His Highness on 3rd June 1930. He was presented with the insignia of the order in February 1931 by Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, at Bum-thang.

20. The Maharaja has the following relations:—

(a) One younger brother, Kesang Tenzing (Naku), born 1917.

(b) One younger sister, Kunchog Wangmo, born 1914.

(c) One half-sister Aji Pedon mother of Tsering Paljor, the present Paro Penlop (who is thus His Highness' nephew though a few years older than His Highness).

21. His Highness was married in 1923 and a son and heir was born on the 2nd May 1928.

22. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration. The total registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows:—

	Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India.	Total.
			Rs.
1911-12	..	...	49,74,560
1912-13	...	...	26,42,463
1913-14	...	...	38,47,435
1914-15	..	...	40,19,015
1915-16	...	...	27,27,818
1916-17	10,48,863	13,35,093	23,83,956
1917-18	14,78,116	19,57,285	34,35,401
1918-19	6,78,801	9,12,339	15,91,140
1919-20	3,39,896	5,24,500	8,64,396
1920-21	7,63,951	11,78,139	19,42,090
1921-22	4,26,960	8,54,360	12,81,320
1922-23	8,71,969	14,26,315	22,98,284
1923-24	4,16,058	9,66,346	13,82,404
1924-25	2,18,188	7,55,371	9,73,559

23. The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—" My friend—I remain Your sincere friend ". The crest used is gold.

24. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His late Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government.

25. Education on European lines has been introduced in the State since 1914. A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924 and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State.

26. His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong, Deb-Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs. He is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhopal.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Sikandar Saulat Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., Nawab of —(*Afghan*).	9th September 1894.	17th May 1926.	6,924	729,955	80,00,000†
2	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	449	83,321	6,30,000
3	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Puar, Maharaja of — (*Maratha Puar*).	12th July 1887.	4th February 1934.	419	70,513	5,28,000
4	Khilchipur	* Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, Raja of— (*Khichi Rajput*).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	273	45,583	2,92,000
5	Kurwai	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	142	22,076	2,50,000
6	Makrai	Raja Todar Shah, Hathiya Rai, Raja of — (*Raj Gond.*)	20th March 1908.	17th April 1929.	155	15,519	1,38,000
7	Muhammadgarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,658	16,000
8	Narsingarh	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (*Umat Rajput*).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	113,873	9,06,000
9	Pathari	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., Nawab of —(*Pathan*).	1872	31st July 1913	80	2,940	57,000
10	Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of —(*Umat Rajput*).	17th January 1892.	1[illegible]th January 1916.	962	134,891	9,32,000

* Both Raja and Rao Bahadur are hereditary titles.
† This figure includes the revenue of Jagirdars.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to Delhi during the first years of Bahadur Shah's reign (1708) in search of employment. In 1709 he obtained a lease of the Berasia Pargana in Malwa. He was nominated Superintendent of the district of Besrasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
58,11,000	1,61,290-5-0	..	..	..	..	28	141	934†	1,325	19	..	21
6,27,000	14,237-4-7	(c) 4,176	..	..	46 (Lancers)	105 Infantry. 22 Artillery.	..	..	156	15	..	..
5,46,000	14,237-4-7	(c) 4,165	..	..	51	117 Infantry. 23 Artillery.	..	..	122	15	..	..
3,64,000	11,134-3-0	*867	8	86	..	82	..	..	71	9	..	..
2,38,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
1,35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	2	25	..	..	20	..	..	..
9,31,000	..	(a) 58,577	30	103	..	100	..	..	212	11	..	..
44,000	..	..	..	..	5	30	..	..	35	..	..	..
10,62,000	..	(b) 62,621	38	152	..	80	..	..	275	11	..	..

* To Kotah.
† Excluding Motor Machine Gun Sections—Not yet organized.
(a) To Indore.
(b) To Gwalior and Jhalawar.
(c) To Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Piploda.

succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwana.

3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsla; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of eight months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jehangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jehangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Shah Jahan Begum, as the lawful successor to the masnad of Bhopal.

9. Shah Jahan Begum voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and accordingly Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikander Begum was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pergana of Berasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a Sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in 1874 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902.

16. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910. For services in connection with the War Her Highness was made a G.B.E. on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal on the 4th February 1922 and was received by Her Highness the Begam at the Railway Station with full ceremonials. His Royal Highness was also the guest of the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan in his house at Kachnaria for big game shooting. His Royal Highness left Bhopal on the 7th February 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in February 1923 and in March 1927.

19. The Begam's eldest son, the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan was born in 1876 and received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4-16th Punjab Regiment). He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920. He died on the 3rd September 1924. He left two sons of whom the elder, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903 and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in 1909. Muhammad Habibullah Khan died in 1930.

20. Her second son the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieut.-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. He died on the 24th March 1924. He left two sons Captain Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan and Captain Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, the elder of whom was born in 1907.

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *viâ* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

22. In September 1925, Her Highness the Begam accompanied by her surviving son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan, his wife, and three daughters and by the sons of the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan proceeded to England. They returned to India in June 1926

23. In 1926 the Government of India, as the result of a representation from Her Highness the Begam, decided that her surviving son, Nawabzada

Hamidulla Khan, should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begam voluntarily abdicated and Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan accordingly became the ruler. His succession was formally recognised by a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 29th June 1926. His Highness has received an assurance from the Government of India that he will be succeeded by an heir of his body, that a son takes precedence of all daughters, that among sons the eldest succeeds, and that among daughters too the eldest succeeds.

24. The present ruler was born on the 9th September 1894. He received his earlier education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B.A. degree he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Begam. He married in 1905 the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja, a Shahzada Khel who was exiled from Afghanistan, and became domiciled in India. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C.S.I. in January 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in March 1927. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to England in September 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He returned in November 1928. His Highness has three daughters, of whom the eldest Nawabzadi Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begum was born on the 28th August 1913. She was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai State on the 18th June 1926. The present ruler was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the States were two brothers of the Puar (Parmara) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Uadji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the Parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnode and Bagode, and shares in several other Parganas. The Puars, who by inter-marriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,800 Hali (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received sanads granting them the right of adoption.

SENIOR BRANCH.

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikram Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910 and was married to the daughter of the Chief of Jath in December 1926. The Yuvaraj has two children—one son and one daughter.

2. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I.

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

5. His Highness resides outside the State and, since November 1933, the administration has been conducted by a Council of four with the Yuvaraj as President under the supervision of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

1. The late Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, was His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar, by adoption, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

2. The late Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

4. His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, K.C.S.I., died on the 4th February 1934 and was succeeded by his stepbrother His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Jiwaji Rao Puar, who was born on the 12th July 1887.

5. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Later he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and finally in the year 1908 sailed for England where he passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to read for the Bar. He was unable to complete his legal studies, as developments in the State resulted in his immediate recall and appointment as Dewan.

6. Subsequently he joined the Gwalior Government as Home Member and held that post until he succeeded to the *gaddi* of the Dewas State (Junior, Branch).

7. His Highness has a son, Shrimant Yuvaraj Yeshwant Rao Bhausaheb Puar, and two daughters.

8. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

2. The present Ruler, Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kunwar Yashodhar Singh, who is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

3. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India. The title of "Raja" was similarly conferred in June 1928.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British currency. Originally payable to the Gwalior Darbar it was assigned by them to the British Government. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the present Ruler was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh also visited Indore in July 1928 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan named Muhammad Diler Khan of the Feroz Khel clan. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A.D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghul Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal; but in the Maratha period it rapidly declined although it has always remained independent, the assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1778 specially marking it out as an object of Maratha persecution. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of

his territory. In 1885 the then Nawab was granted a personal salute of 9 guns as an acknowledgment of the just and approved administration of his State.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896; his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years, and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission in September 1921, when he returned to India, and was attached to the Worcestershire Regiment. He resigned his Commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. During the minority of the Nawab the State was managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal. Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was formally invested with ruling powers on 9th April 1923. On the 18th June 1926, the Nawab married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. He has one son born on the 29th March 1934.

4. The State pays Rs. 218-15-3 Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Scindia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent. The State was subsequently placed within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces States. Since 1st April 1933 it has been transferred to the Central India Agency.

2. Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Shah, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 16th October 1911, on the death of his father Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Shah, died childless on the 30th October 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Shah, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gaddi*. He was born on the 24th September 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. During his minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council of nine members. Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was invested with full powers as Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Pachmarhi on the 20th October 1925. The Chief died of pneumonia on the 17th April 1929, without leaving any issue. Lal Todar Shah, a relative of the Chief, has been

recognised by Government as successor to the *gaddi*. A son was born to the minor Chief on 4th August 1931, by name Devi Shah. A second son was born to the Chief on the 3rd May 1934. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Makrai on the 23rd April 1932 but the State is under financial control for the present. Rai Sahib Motiram Mujmir, a Tahsildar of the Central Provinces, is Diwan of the State.

MUHAMMADGARH.

1. The State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan on the 15th November 1912. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. He is of unsound mind and the State is now under the management of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

3. The Nawab has two daughters from the Senior Begum and two sons from the Junior Begum the elder of whom Sadiq Quli Khan, the heir-apparent, was born on the 27th December 1926.

NARSINGARH.

1. In the fourteenth century the Umats, a branch of the Paramara clan of Rajputs, made their way into Malwa under Sarangsen who subsequently acquired land between the Sind and the Parbati rivers, and obtained the title of Rawat. During the reign of Udaji his younger brother, Dudaji, held the office of Diwan and in 1681 a division of territory was effected between the then Rawat, Mohan Singh and his Diwan, Parasram, third in descent from Dudaji. Parasram thus became the founder of a separate State known as "Narsingarh".

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, who was fifth in descent from Parasram and had become imbecile. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Sobhag Singh meanwhile recovered his sanity and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsingarh. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partap Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession nazarana, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partap Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was Arjun Singh, a cousin of the former Chief. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His late Highness to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which he was present. In consequence of continued illness the late Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingarh being Regent and the Political Agent in Bhopal President. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority, the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency, with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, as Regent. His Highness Raja Vikram Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928 he paid a visit to England, Scotland and France. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. On his assumption of powers the Council of Regency was replaced by a State Council composed of 3 members one of whom is a Jagirdar of the State with His Highness the Raja as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. In 1933 His Highness paid a second visit to Europe which lasted for more than six months.

6. Her Highness the Rani Regent was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

7. His Highness' eldest sister was married to the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer on the 23rd June 1926, his second sister was married on January 31, 1932, to the heir-apparent of the Raja Rana of Jubbal, Simla Hill States and the youngest was married on February 18, 1929, to Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indergarh (Kotah State).

8. Narsingarh pays a tribute of Rs. 85,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

9. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and an annual sum of Rs. 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

10. In 1921 the Ruler of Narsingarh was granted, subject to certain conditions, hereditary enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others.

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia but the estate was subsequently restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died on the 30th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, the present Nawab. He was appointed O.B.E. in June 1919. He has seven sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1896. The estate pays no tribute to any State. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

RAJGARH.

1. The Rulers of Rajgarh are Umats, a Branch of the Paramara clan of Rajputs. Their ruling career starts with Umarsi from Umarkot in Sind. In the 14th century the Umats under Sarangsen made their way into Malwa and subsequently he acquired land between the Sind and Parbati rivers and obtained the title of Rawat. In the 17th century during the reign of Udaji, his younger brother Dudaji held the office of Dewan. In 1681 a division of territory was effected between Rawat Mohan Singh and Dewan Paras Ram.

2. On the Maratha conquest of Malwa in the 18th century the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia.

3. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gaddi* after the assassination of his brother. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Rupees 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

4. In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh died and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh. He attended the Durbar held by Lord William Bentinck at Saugor in 1832. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of " Nawab " from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916 the *gaddi* passed to his son, Bir Indra Singh, born in 1892 and educated at the Daly College, Indore. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Sand Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Garha. His Highness the Raja was married at Allahabad on the 1st March 1926 to the youngest daughter of Rana General Padam Jang Bahadur, son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal. Her Highness Rani Gohelji, the Senior Rani of Rajgarh, died on the 5th April 1929. On the 28th August 1929 His Highness married the daughter of the Thakur of Dhatraoda in the Indore State.

5. On 1st January 1886 the hereditary title of " Raja " was conferred on the Chief and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,172 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also Kotah rupees 1,050 to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

7. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and in December 1911.

8. For services in connection with the War His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918. His Highness the Raja visited Indore

to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922.

9. On the 27th February 1920 a sanad was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

10. His Highness the Raja has a son and heir born on the 18th December 1932.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	85,895	5,28,000
2	Alipura .	Rao Raghuraj Singh, Rao of — (*Parihar Rajput*).	3rd March 1901.	14th November 1934.	72	15,316	90,000
3	Banka Pahari	Dewan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	3rd October 1888.	4th June 1915	5	1,316	6,000
4	Baoni . . (Kadaura.)	His Highness A'zam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daulah Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan Khan, Saidar Jang, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	7th February 1896.	28th October 1911.	121	19,132	1,44,000
5	Baraundha (Pathar-Kachhar).	Raja Ram Pratap Singh, Raja of — (*Rajput—Raghuvansi*).	11th January 1908.	8th April 1933	218	16,071	45,000
6	Beri . .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (*Ponwar Rajput*).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,290	25,000
7	Bhaisaunda .	Chaube Govind Parsad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1916.	32	4,267	18,000
8	Bihat . .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Rao of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	16th May 1902.	25th January 1908.	16	4,565	27,000
9	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	115,852	3,60,000
10	Bijna . .	Diwan Himmat Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	8th November 1894.	23rd April 1909.	8	1,567	10,000
11	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Armardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	120,351	6,69,000
12	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Ponwar Rajput*).	16th August 1921.	5th April 1932.	1,130	161,267	9,55,000
13	Datia . .	Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	912	158,834	14,33,000
14	Dhurwai .	Diwan Jugal Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	6th August 1896.	10th November 1910.	15	2,030	16,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salutes in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavlary.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,31,000	7,013-12-0	..	..	..	10	212	..	..	55	11	..	..
89,000	..	..	6	52	..	150	..	..	54	..	..	..
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
1,45,000	..	..	..	..	4	58	..	..	61	11	..	..
44,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	9	..	..
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
16,000	..	*111	..	..	3	32	..	..	20	..	..	..
26,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
3,57,000	..	..	..	..	16	102	..	..	34	11	..	..
11,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	..	..	..
6,61,000	8,583-9-6	..	45	191	..	95	..	..	407	11	..	..
9,19,000	..	..	11	164	10 cyclists.	..	..	..	675	11	..	..
12,30,000	..	†10,000	98	1,264	..	..	..	317	247	15	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..

*To Pahra. † To Gwalior.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
15	Garrauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	2nd April 1883.	14th October 1884.	39	4,965	36,000
16	Gaurihar .	Jagirdar Avadhendra Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman Jujhotia*).	1902 . .	31st January 1933.	71	9,713	51,000
17	Jaso . .	Dewan Ram Pratab Singh, Diwan of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	7th March 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,823	39,000
18	Jigni . .	Rao Bhupendra Vijay Singh, Rao of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	13th July 1916.	8th January 1934.	18	3,652	19,000
19	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Radha Kishan, Rao of — (*Kayastha*).	August 1891	28th October 1928.	13	1,114	9,000
20	Kothi . .	* Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	8th July 1892.	8th August 1914.	169	21,424	60,000
21	Lugasi .	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,192	33,000
22	Maihar .	Raja Sir Brijnath Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Kachhwaha-Rajput*).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	407	68,991	4,01,000
23	Nagod (Unchhera).	Raja Mahendra Singh, Raja of — (*Parihar-Rajput*).	5th February 1916.	26th February 1926.	501·4	74,589	2,32,000
24	Naigawan-Rebai.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Ahir*).	5th November 1878.	8th March 1909.	12	2,352	17,000
25	Orchha (Tikamgarh)	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Sir Mahindra Sawai Vir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	14th April 1899.	3rd March 1930.	2,080	314,661	13,09,000
26	Pahra (Chaube).	Chaube Laxmi Prasad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	29th January 1907.	28th October 1930.	27	3,496	19,000
27	Paldeo (Nayagaon)	Chaube Shiva Prasad, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	1st March 1908.	3rd October 1923.	53·14	8,457	39,000
28	Panna . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	31st January 1893.	20th June 1902.	2,596	212,130	13,65,000
29	Samthar .	His Highness Maharaja †Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Bargujar*).	26th August 1864.	17th June 1896.	178	33,307	3,49,000
30	Sarila . .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,022	92,000

* Hereditary title is Raja Bahadur.
† Personal title. The Hereditary title is "Raja".

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
36,000	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	30	..	..	..
46,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
37,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
8,000	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	11	..	..	..
55,000	..	..	..	..	10	20	..	..	16	..	..	..
32,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
3,10,000	..	..	..	..	8	56	..	..	104	9	..	..
2,31,000	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	257	9	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	10	..	..	..
12,87,000	..	..	..	..	57	345	..	..	641	13	..	..
15,000	..	*144	..	..	6	66	..	..	11	..	..	..
36,000	242	†193	..	..	1	14	..	..	51	..	..	..
11,80,000	9,953	..	..	..	15	107	..	164	196	11	..	..
3,40,000	..	..	..	..	200	300	..	..	73	11	..	.
85,000	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	23	..	..	..

*To Bhaisaunda and Taraon.
†To Bhaisaunda, Pahra and Taraon.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
31	Sohawal	Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	9th July 1890.	16th February 1930.	257	42,192	1,25,000
32	Taraon (Pathraundi).	Chaubo Brij Gopal, Jagirdar of — (*Brahman*).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	10·5	3,387	20,000
33	Tori-Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (*Bundela Rajput*).	8th July 1870	7th February 1880.	36	5,597	32,000

General.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindbasni, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by sanad.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Ruler of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. His descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807, he received a sanad restoring to him a portion of his possession. The pension was discontinued in August 1808. A second sanad, granted in 1812, confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTS IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,24,000	..	..	..	..	8	27	..	..	80	..	..	..
19,000	..	*694	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
32,000	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	20	..	..	..

*To Bhaisaunda, Pahra and Paldeo.

3. His Highness has a son named Raja Bahadur Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1925.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Raghuraj Singh, who was born on the 3rd March 1901 and succeeded his father Raja Harpal Singh on the 14th November 1934. He passed the post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has two sons, the elder Kunwar Yadvendra Singh, was born on the 31st August 1925. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Alipura."

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915.

2. He has 5 sons. The eldest Kunwar Bir Singh Deo was born on the 2nd October 1912.

(*Vide* also account under head " Hasht Bhaya Jagirs " in this narrative.)

BAONI.

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the masnad on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan who after completing his education at the Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. The full criminal powers were granted by the Government of India in 1921. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917, who died in 1930. Subsequently in 1931 His Highness married a daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla (Punjab). A daughter was born in September 1932. The revised complimentary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "A'zam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daulah," "Imad-ul-Mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sardar," "Safdar-Jung".

5. Visits were exchanged between the Ruler and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. 42144

6. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gourichand, a chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A.D. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. The present Ruler, Raja Ram Pratap Singh, was born in January 1908 and succeeded his adoptive father Raja Gayaprasad Singh on the 8th April 1933. A son named Kunwar Anand Pratap Singh was born to him on the 2nd August 1928. At the request of the Raja the State administration is carried on under the supervision of the Political Agent.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra

Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910. A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir. In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as " Rao of Beri ". Owing to maladministration and heavy financial encumbrances the Jagir was taken under Agency supervision in 1930.

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo" on page 39.

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaube Chhatarsal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaube Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the estate passed to the third brother Chaube Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has two sons of whom the elder was born on the 18th October 1913 and the younger on the 17th April 1926.

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah, son of Chhatrasal: on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual sanads were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, was born on 16th May 1902. He succeeded his father in January 1908 and was granted full administrative powers on 15th January 1925.

3. In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

4. The Rao has no son.

5. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as " Rao of Bihat ".

6. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year to the British Government for the village of Lohargaon.

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, a grandson of Chhatrasal. In 1811, a sanad was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of " Maharaja Bahadur " was conferred on the 2nd October 1866 and that of " Sawai " on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the second son of His late Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh whom he succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904. The Maharaja paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His

Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia.

3. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Himmat Singh, who was born on the 18th November 1894, succeeded his grandfather, Diwan Makund Singh on the 23rd April 1909. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has two sons born on the 6th April 1919 and 15th December 1926, respectively, and also two daughters. (*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.) The Jagirdarin died in November 1931. Subsequently the Jagirdar married a daughter of Meharban Singh, a Panwar Thakur of Katili in the Datia State.

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatrasal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a sanad was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *Khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Ruler.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Jai Singh's widow and the Government of India recognised his succession in 1880. The State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. Maharaja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo. The latter received the title of K.C.I.E. at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Maufidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914, and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

5. On 13th May 1923 His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singh Ji of Virpur in Kathiawar, but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. On 27th January 1928, His Highness married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawal of Banswara. In 1931 His Highness contracted a third marriage with the fourth daughter of General Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal.

CHHATARPUR.

1. The founder of this State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhatarpur. A sanad was granted in 1806.

3. In 1869 the State gave land for an addition to the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3. Similarly compensation is paid to the Muafidar of Bilehri, through Chhatarpur, amounting to Rs. 2,838-9-0, for land acquired for the Nowgong Cantonment in 1845 and 1869.

4. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, was born on 16th August 1921, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 5th April, 1932. His Highness is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. On account of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja, the administration of the State is conducted by a Council; Her Highness the Dowager Maharani is the Regent and the Dewan is the President of the Council.

5. His Highness was betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928.

6. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

DATIA.

1. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877, respectively. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur. He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura, in Gwalior State, who is now dead. He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Gujarat) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State. His Highness' eldest son, Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and is married to a daughter of the late Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, and has a son born on the 29th December 1928. His Highness' second son, by the second (now senior) Maharani, was born in October 1926.

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent export from the State of any salt manufactured therein; and to prohibit the export of intoxicating drugs by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa Canal receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the late Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in March 1933.

6. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. In September 1926 His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the British Army and was created a G.C.I.E., on 3rd June 1932.

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar. This lady died on 31st October, 1921, and he re-married on 11th May 1923, the daughter of a Thakur of Ubora in the Orchha State. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 3rd April 1926. The Jagirdar was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. Owing to dissensions amongst Hissedars, the impoverished condition of the Jagir and the Jagirdar's inability to control the Hissedars, the powers granted in 1918 were modified in 1921, the revenue administration of the Jagir and the general supervision being placed in the hands of the Political Agent, whilst the Jagirdar continues to exercise judicial powers.

GARRAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A sanad was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur".

2. Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, the present Chief, was born on the 2nd April 1883, and succeeded his grandfather Diwan Bahadur Parichat on the 19th October 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910. He married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria, in Panna State, and has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh, born in 1919.

3. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times, Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A sanad was granted in November 1807.

2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Rudra Singh, former Jagirdar, received the title of Rao Bahadur with a *khillat* of Rs. 10,000.

3. The ex-Jagirdar Pratipal Singh attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He was permanently deprived of his ruling powers in 1932 and required to live outside the Jagir on an allowance. His eldest son K. Avadhendra Pratap Singh was permitted to succeed to the *gaddi* on the 31st January 1933. He has three sons. The eldest and heir, K. Pratap Singh, born on the 16th October 1923, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

1. These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasari, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur and Banka Pahari among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur.

2. In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate sanad was granted to the Jagirdar in 1816.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He was granted full administrative powers on 10th March 1930.

3. The title of Dewan has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial designation of the Jagirdar who will now be addressed as Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, Dewan of Jaso.

4. He was married in 1928 to the sister of the Raja of Isanagar in Oudh, but the Jagirdarin died in 1931.

JIGNI.

1. The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were confiscated, but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a sanad granted in 1810.

2. Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. The late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, died on the 7th December 1931, and on the 8th January 1934 his widow adopted as the Rao of Jigni Kunwar Bhupendra Vijay Singh, the grandson of His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. Late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh had a son by name Arimardan Singh born in December 1903. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari, and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The late Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari. Owing to the minority of the Jagirdar, the Jagir is under the management of the Political Agent.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth. family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Rao is Rao Radhakrishna who succeeded his father the late Rao Ram Prasad on the 28th October 1928. He was granted full administrative powers on the 29th January 1929.

3. The designation of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

4. He has two sons; the eldest Rajiva Nandan Prasad was born on 13th January 1920.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate sanad in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Chief Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has three sons. The eldest Rajkumar Kaushalendra Pratap Singh born on the 19th December 1912, married in 1932 a sister of the Raja of Mahson in Basti District, and has a son K. Govind Pratap Singh born on the 24th February 1933.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

LUGASI

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur", a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khillat* worth Rs. 10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916. The minor Jagirdar is receiving his education at the Daly College, Indore. Owing to his minority the Jagir is under the management of the Political Agent.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction, this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State. The late Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. He has two sons, the eldest Rajkumar Govind Singh Ji, born on 21st March 1924 and the younger on the 4th November 1933.

3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. In March 1921 the Raja was granted a Sanad enhancing his powers to dispose of criminal cases.

NAGOD (UNCHHERA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. Like Kothi, the State of Nagod was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, as Unchhera had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Singh before the establishment of the power of Chhatrasal in Bundelkhand, and the family had never been ousted either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadur, a Sanad was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809, confirming him in his possessions.

2. The present Raja's grandfather, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh.

3. The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 26th February 1926, on the death of his brother, Raja Narharindra Singh. He was for a time at the Daly College, Indore; subsequently he received training at Bangalore for two years under a Guardian and Tutor. Since March 1934 he has been living at Nowgong. During his minority the State is being administered by a State Council under the supervision of the Political Agent. The minor Raja was married to a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Dharampur in May 1932.

Before the birth of the present Raja, his father, Raja Jadavendra Singh, had formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargavendra Singh who was subsequently educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is now the President of the State Council.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a sanad for four villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of "Kunwar". He has no son.

2. The present Jagirdar was born in 1878 and granted administrative powers in 1909. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

ORCHHA (TIKAMGARH).

1. Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. Sawant Singh ruled over the State from 1752—1765 and received from Shah Alam, son of Alamgir II, a royal banner and the title of " Mahendra " which is still borne by the Orchha Chiefs.

4. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramjit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh on the 23rd December 1812.

5. Maharaja Hamir Singh rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

6. The titles of " Maharaja Mahendra Bahadur ", " Sawai " and " Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand " are hereditary; the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

7. The late Maharaja, His Highness Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahdur, was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905. He was created a G.C.I.E. on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1906. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion Kunwars Vir Singh and Karan Singh grandsons of His Highness were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

8. The present Ruler His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Vir Singh Dev Bahadur is the eldest son of the late Raja Bahadur who died in the life time of the late Maharaja in December 1920. The present Maharaja was educated at the Daly College, Indore, Raj Kumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer. He also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces. He first married a sister of the Thakur Sahib of Wadwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is now dead. He subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal. His Highness has one son and heir Raja Bahadur Devendra Singh born on the 6th November 1919 by his first wife, and a daughter by the second. The Heir-Apparent was selected to act as a page to His Excellency the Viceroy at the investiture held at Delhi on the 4th December 1932.

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see " Paldeo ". The present Jagirdar, Chaube Laxmi Prasad succeeded to the Jagir on the 28th October 1930, and was invested with ruling powers on the 24th January 1931.

PALDEO (NAYAGAON).

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Kilahdars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Kilahdar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate sanad was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the sanad of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Shiva Prasad succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 6th March 1929.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognized leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatrasal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A sanad was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807 on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior sanad State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khillat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahendra" which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born on January 31st, 1893; and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th June 1902. He was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh, born on the 29th May 1915, and the younger Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916, and died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur. A daughter was born to the present Maharani on the 30th January 1929.

6. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921, and a sanad removing the restrictions on the judicial powers of the State was granted in 1933. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 2nd January 1922 and a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1932.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of Samthar fort; a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur. On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

6. His Highness has one son and heir, Raja Bahadur Radha Charan Singh, born on the 15th May 1914, who has married the daughter of the Rais of Landhaura in the Saharanpur District.

7. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal on the 1st January 1907. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by sanad in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

* Family title is "Raja". The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1898 as a personal distinction.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year. His powers of jurisdiction were enhanced as a personal distinction by a sanad, issued in 1927. He has three sons, of whom the eldest, Narendra Singh, was born on the 2nd January 1927.

4. The Chief was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931. While in London he had the honour of being invited by His Majesty the King-Emperor twice and had also the honour of meeting His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

5. Raja Mahipal Singh was nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy to serve as a member of the Consultative Committee of the 2nd Round Table Conference; subsequently he went as a State Delegate to the 3rd Round Table Conference held in London.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate sanad was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction on the grandfather of the present Chief in 1879 and on the father of the present Chief on 9th November 1901. The title was made hereditary from 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh was born on the 9th July 1899 and succeeded his late father Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur singh on the 16th February 1930. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the sister of the Raja of Shivgarh (Rae Bareli District). He was invested with ruling powers in May 1930.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON (PATHRAUNDI).

1. For history see "Paldeo" on page 39.

2. The present Jagirdar Chaube Brij Gopal having been pronounced insane, the Jagir was placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaube Ganga Prasad. He was educated at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Nagod, and was invested with judicial and administrative powers in November 1925. A son was born to him in 1927.

TORI-FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. The Jagirdar has two grandsons, the eldest Chandra Bhan Singh was born on the 2nd February 1914.

(*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Indore .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Sir Yashwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	6th September 1908.	26th February 1926.	9,902	1,325,089	*1,24,21,000
2	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Baghel-Rajput*).	12th March 1903.	31st October 1918.	13,000	1,587,445	60,00,000

* The fall is due to fall in receipts during the last three years owing to the economic depression.

INDORE.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents of which the most important is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its difference with other States and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his Military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection and to place a Vakil with His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. The Maharaja has been granted a Sanad guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

3. His Highness Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar was born on the 6th September 1908. He resided in England for education from 1920 to 1923, being for some time at Charterhouse. In February 1924 he married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). His Highness again went to Oxford for his further education in 1926, where he passed his Responsions the same year and his Moderations in 1927, and he continued to work for his finals. His Highness returned to India in November 1929 and received Administrative training for about six months under Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., a retired Commissioner of the Central Provinces. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930. His Highness went to Europe in November 1930, whence he returned to India in January 1932. While in England he was appointed a member of the Round Table Conference. His Highness takes a keen interest in all games and sports. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1933.

4. In February 1922 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Indore and was His Highness the *ex*-Maharaja's Guest.

5. In October 1922 Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited Indore and were His Highness' Guests.

6. In July 1928 His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to Indore. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen also visited Indore in July 1929.

7. In December 1932 Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Indore and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Transport corps.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,28,89,000	..	..	885	1,200	..	..	141 Infantry 859	187	1,878	19	..	21
52,80,000	..	..	499	614	39	700	Infantry 513	143	1,000	17	..	..

NOTE :—The figures against Indore represent sanctioned scale ; the actual strength is less.

8. A daughter was born to His Highness the Maharaja on the 20th October 1933, The Maharaj Kumari is named Ushadevi.

9. In July 1934 Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley paid a visit to Indore and were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja.

REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597 when Rewa became the chief town. It was soon made over to Rewa by the Emperor Akbar.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, who was informed that, in his dealings with the zamindars, he would be expected to adopt a course in conformity with the practice of the British Government.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his father, Lieut.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925, with the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur born on 15th March 1923.

6. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1927, and G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1931.

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The Maharaja's sister is married to the heir-apparent of Bikaner.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Alirajpur .	His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of—(*Rathor Rajput*).	12th September 1881.	14th February 1891.	836	101,963	5,16,000
2	Barwani . .	His Highness Rana Devi Singh, Rana of—(*Sisodia Rajput*).	19th July 1922.	21st April 1930.	1,178	141,110	10,31,000
3	Dhar . .	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, Maharaja of — (*Puar Maratha*).	24th November 1920.	31st July 1926	1,800	243,521	17,60,000
4	Jaora . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	601·52	100,166	12,96,000
5	Jhabua .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Raja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	6th May 1875	22nd January 1895.	1,336	145,522	4,02 849
6	Jobat . .	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	10th November 1915.	25th May 1917.	131	20,130	1,16,000
7	Kathiwara .	Thakur Rana Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (*Jadon Rajput*).	5th December 1891.	7th June 1903	70	6,093	41,638
8	Mathwar .	Rana Laxman Singh, Rana of — (*Punwar Rajput*).	14th March 1921.	8th April 1933.	129	2,897	12,000
9	Piploda .	Rawat Mangal Singh, Rawat of — (*Doria Rajput*).	7th September 1893.	5th November 1919.	72·72	11,428	1,37,000
10	Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Thakur of — (*Ponwar Rajput*).	15th October 1892.	7th April 1899.	32	2,183	41,000
11	Ratlam .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	693	107,321	10,00,000
12	Sailana .	His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, Raja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	18th March 1891.	14th July 1919.	297	35,223	3,00,000
13	Sitamau .	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900	262	28,422	2,71,000

ALIRAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,19,000	9,743	‖8,475	..	..	23	..	34¶	80	144	11	..	..
9,16,000	3,389	..	..	.	25	7	..	..	252	11	.	..
16,84,323	6,601	..	..	36	48	22	66	176	331	15	..	..
11.53.000	1,37,127	**500	..	..	51	120 Infantry and 19 Artillery.	..	..	311	13	..	...
3,75.000	..	†9,039	24	54	..	..	..	..	155	11	..	...
1,17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
41,632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
1,18,000	..	*15,500	..	..	25	40	..	..	35	..	..	...
39,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	.	...
9,82,000	42,000	‡800	30	87	..	..	..	161	206	13	..	15
3,00,000	21,000	§6,000	..	..	24	48	..	..	130	11	..	..
2,72,000	..	27,500	..	.	15	..	..	..	123	11	..	..

*To Jaora. †To Indore. ‡To Gwalior. §To Ratlam.
‖To Dhar. ¶Not yet organised **To Piploda.

had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Alirajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujarat, it was arranged, through the mediation of

the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy, of that State over Alirajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangdeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to lax administration of the Dewan, and more particularly because of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra and Chaktala were looted and Alirajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

5. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1915 and a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1933.

6. His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiwara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir, Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and a daughter born on the 11th November 1904. Rajkumar Fateh Singh was married to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Baria on 7th May 1922. He has three sons, of whom the eldest, Yuvarajkumar Surendra Sinh, was born on the 17th March 1923, the second, Kumar Narendra Sinh, on the 5th May 1928 and the third on the 30th December 1933; he has also three daughters.

BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the 14th Century. Their country was originally of considerable extent, but was devastated by the Mahrattas and at the time of Sir John Malcolm's Settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained with them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Rana Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Rana Ranjitsingh who was invested with ruling powers in 1910. He ruled from 1910

to 1930. After his death on the 21st April 1930 he was succeeded by his son Rana Devi Singh who was born on the 19th July 1922. He is a minor and is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

3. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Minority Administration Council under the supervision of the British Government with Dewan Bahadur H. N. Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., as Dewan and President of the State Council, Barwani. Barwani has a considerable forest area, which is a valuable source of revenue to the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but not to be visited by him. The Rana has a salute of 11 guns.

5. Rana Devi Singh has a younger brother named Udai Singh. He was born on the 24th November 1923 and is now receiving education with the Rana at the Daly College, Indore.

DHAR.

1. This State takes its name from the historic city of Dhar which is its capital. Its present Puar Rulers claim their descent from the Parmar Rajputs. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tributes from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the Peshwa Baji Rao the first (circa 1725-30).

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the neighbouring States, and was preserved from destruction only by the courage and talent of Maina Bai. By the treaty of 1819 the State was taken under the protection of the British Government and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State was confiscated in 1857, but was subsequently restored to its Ruler Anand Rao Puar III, who was entrusted with the actual administration in 1864.

2. Dhar is one of the Treaty States in the Central India Agency.

3. The area of the State is 1800 square miles and its population according to the Census of 1931 is 243,521.

4. The average annual income and expenditure of the State are to the Census of 1931 is 243,521.

5. The State does not pay tribute to the British Government or to any other State. On the other hand it receives tanka from thirteen Feudatories and nine Bhumias. The State also receives an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 from Alirajpur through the British Government.

6. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories, and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and to a permanent salute of 15 guns.

The Ruler has also the right of adoption.

7. His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred as an hereditary distinction, left no son; the Dowager Maharani Laxmi Bai Saheba adopted her nephew, and named him Anand Rao Puar IV.

8. The young Maharaja was born in 1920 and is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European tutor.

9. His Highness the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council composed of seven members, including the Dewan of the State who is the President.

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 hórse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842 this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhamadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhrud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang". It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr-ud-Daula", "Saulat Jang". In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khillat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in

1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfiquar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E. and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921.

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognised as the heir-apparent. Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan passed the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1929, and was attached to the 9th Lancers as a second Lieutenant; he subsequently resigned his commission.

JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who still pay direct to the Holkar State a tribute of Rs. 6,659 British currency (equivalent to Salim Shahi Rs. 13,318), and Rs. 2,014 Salim Shahi, now equivalent to Rs. 1,007 British currency, is also paid by the Darbar on account of those Jagirs which have escheated to Jhabua.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Petlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement Thandla remained with Jhabua and Petlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers of his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue.

5. His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900. They were restored to him in 1918 on certain conditions but were again curtailed in 1928 and subsequently restored in 1931. His Highness resides outside the State and, with effect from the 29th September 1934, the administration has been conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Malwa.

JOBAT

1. Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916, and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The minor Rana Bhim Singh was born on the 10th November 1915. In July 1923 the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. The State is being managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent.

PIPLODA.

1. In 1820 the settlement of Piploda was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article xii of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as Tanka on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gadgucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayer revenues in Piploda, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. The Rawat has abolished all sayer in his State from the 1st May 1933, and agreed under an amicable settlement (between himself and His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Jaora) to pay annually Rs. 1,500 to the Jaora Darbar as compensation for their half share of sayer collections, payment to be made direct in equal instalments. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grand-son, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh. A second son named Kunwar Durganarain Singh was born on the 7th February 1922. The Jaora-Piploda status case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat".

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Parbat Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the

neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Parbat Singh died in 1824, and was succeeded by Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Parbat Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the Mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khillat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of the Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

5. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

7. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915 he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

8. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1918, for service in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army, and also received the "Croix d' officer of the Legion d' Honneur" from the French Government.

10. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. Subsequently in 1930 His Highness was granted hereditarily full criminal powers over all persons committing offences within the State territories with the exception of Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

11. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja, and on the 17th March 1922, His Highness was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was also appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness. In June 1930 His Highness was appointed to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

12. On the 20th August 1922 His Highness the Maharaja contracted a marriage at Bombay with a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, to whom two sons have been born. The Heir Apparent was born on the 9th November 1927 and the second Maharaj Kumar was born on the 2nd October 1932.

13. His Highness was selected Adviser to the Army in India Polo Team and Member of the Selection Committee. He went with the Team to America *via* England and stayed abroad for about six months.

14. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Ratlam with a visit in 1921. Lord Irwin, Lord Goschen, Lord Willingdon and Sir George Stanley have also visited Ratlam.

SAILANA.

1. This State originally formed a part of Ratlam but became an independent entity from the time of Pratab Singh, the second son of Chhatrasal, the capital being originally at Raoti. Jai Singh who succeeded Pratab Singh founded the town of Sailana in 1730 by which name the State has since been known. The first Ruler of Sailana to come in contact with the British Government was Raja Lachhman Singh. An Agreement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Raja Lachhman Singh and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, whereby Sailana agreed to pay Rs. 42,000 Salim Shahi to Scindia and the former undertook, in return, not to send troops into Sailana or interfere in any way in the internal administration. This payment is now made to the British Government under the Treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the cost of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency council received *khillats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859.

3. In 1884, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half of the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khillat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. For several years His Highness held the offices of General Secretary and Vice-President of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha. On three occasions he was elected President of the annual celebrations of the institution. He is the President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His late Highness in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dileep Singh on 15th October 1918, named Digwijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 named Laxman Singh.

5. Unrestricted Criminal Jurisdiction over his subjects was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a Sanad from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khillat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867. His eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takhat Singh of Chiklia, his second cousin. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana;* but it was held that Sitamau being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State, a *nazarana* of half a year's net income was taken ; and a *khillat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gaddi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi-Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kolhapur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—(*Kshatriya*).	30th July 1897.	6th May 1922.	3,217·1	957,137	Rs. 77,00,000 (including Feudatory Jaghirs).

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur claims high rank among Indian States, and the ruler, descended from the younger son of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj". The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the present Maharaja, was born on the 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the *gaddi* as heir and successor on the 6th May 1922 on the death of his father, His Highness Colonel Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S. The formal ceremony of ascending the *gaddi* was performed on the 31st May 1922. The Maharaja was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School, and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. His Highness travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. The Maharaja married the eldest grand-daughter, Princess Indumatidevi (now Her Highness Tarabai Maharani Saheb Maharaj), of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda, in 1918. The second marriage of His Highness with Shri Rajasbai (now Her Highness Vijayamala Ranisaheb Maharaj), the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite belonging to a noble Kshatriya family at Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur on the 1st of June 1925. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Maharaja hereditarily. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the Maharaja on the 3rd June 1924, and the insignia of the Order were presented to His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in November 1924. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was granted to His Highness on the 30th March 1927 and he is attached as an honorary officer to the 10th Battalion of the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry. The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on the Maharaja in January 1931.

2. The Maharaja takes interest in the nistration of the State and has considerable experience in administrative a irs. His Highness exercises full sovereign powers.

3. During the regime of His late Highness the restraint in Article VII of the Agreement of 1862 requiring reference to Government in cases involving sentences of death was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in crim-

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavlary.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 75,50,000 (including Feudatory Jaghirs).	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	136	334	...	His Highness' old militia is about 600 and 57 guns of which only 12 are nounted.	...	...	1,128	19	...	...

cases arising in the Feudatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State, which was exercised by the Resident under the same Agreement, was restored to the Kolhapur Darbar.

4. There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State, *viz.*, (1) Vishalgad, (2) Bavda, (3) Kagal (Senior), (4) Kapshi, (5) Torgal, (6) Inchalkaranji, (7) Kagal (Junior), (8) Himmat Bahadur, and (9) Sar Lashkar Bahadur. The holders of these Jaghirs may be said to represent the members of the Ministerial Cabinet of the State in bygone days. They hold Jaghirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction. Grants of these Jaghirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity. They pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in bygone days have been commuted into money payments. They are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their life-time without the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement of 1862 they were all, prior to May 1930, in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur, who acted, as far as circumstances permitted, in co-operation with the Darbar. This supervision over these Feudatories has now been transferred to the Darbar with certain reservations. Minor Jaghirdars are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. All the civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's Criminal Courts, but the powers of the Jaghirdars of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji were enhanced in 1932 and 1927 respectively permitting them to exercise personally the powers of a Sessions Judge in their Jaghirs subject to confirmation by His Highness of sentences of death, and by the Kolhapur High Court of sentences of transportation for life. Owing to the mismanagement of the Jaghir finances, the powers of administration of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior) were withdrawn on the 20th October 1932 and Meherban Yeshwantrao Appasaheb Ghatge, the eldest son of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior), has given certain powers of administration. All the Feudatory Jaghirdars except the Jaghirdar of Torgal and the late Sar Lashkar Bahadur were presented with Silver Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akalkot	Shrimant Vijaysinhrao Fatehsinhrao Raje Bhonsle, Raje Saheb of—(*Maratha*).	13th December 1915.	4th April 1923.	498	92,605	6,36,000
2	Aundh	Shrimant Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A., Chief of—(*Brahmin*).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	76,507	4,44,000
3	**Bhor**	**Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pant Sachiv, Raja of—(*Brahmin*).**	**20th September 1878.**	**17th July 1922.**	**925**	**141,546**	**6,71,000**
4	Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	5th November 1906.	25th February 1924.	524	114,282	8,27,000
5	**Janjira**	**His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of — (*Mahomedan*).**	**7th March 1914.**	**2nd May 1922.**	**379**	**110,388**	**9,35,000**
6	Jath	Sub-Lieutenant Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle, Chief of — (*Maratha*).	21st July 1909.	14th August 1928.	980·8	91,102	3,42,000
7	Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	13th February 1921.	10th September 1927.	182·5	44,204	2,57,000
8	Kurundwad (Junior).	Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	24th March 1900.	31st January 1931.	116·02	39,583	2,50,000
		Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	20th December 1922.	26th May 1934.			
9	Miraj (Senior)	Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875.	342	93,957	5,27,000
10	Miraj (Junior)	Shrimant Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	4th March 1889.	16th December 1899.	196½	40,686	3,23,000
11	**Mudhol**	**Lieutenant Raja Shrimant Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nanasaheb, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Maratha*).**	**14th June 1884.**	**19th July 1900.**	**368**	**62,860**	**3,80,000**
12	Phaltan	Captain Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar (*Maratha*).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	397	58,761	4,39,000
13	Ramdurg	Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Rao Saheb Bhave, Chief of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	35,401	2,99,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Force	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,34,000	14,592	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	104	...	...	...
4,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...
6,65,000	**4,684**	...	...	...	**23**	**53**	...	...	**306**	**9**	...	...
7,57,000	20,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...
9,78,000	...	...	...	...	...	**239**	...	...	**157**	**11**	...	**13**
2,44,000	11,247	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...
2,83,000	9,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...
2,46,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
5,19,000	12,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...
3,07,000	6,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
3,62,000	**2,672**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**130**	**71**	**9**	...	...
4,34,000	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...
2,68,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
14	Sangli . .	Lieutenant His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	14th February 1890.	15th June 1903.	1,136	258,442	15,41,000
15	Savanur .	Major Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Afghan*).	8th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	20,320	2,35,000
16	Sawantwadi .	Major His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Sir Khem Sawant Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Maratha*).	20th August 1897.	2nd June 1913.	930	230,589	6,43,000
17	Wadi (Estate)	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Dajisaheb Patwardhan, Jaghirdar of — (*Konkanasth Brahmin*).	12th January 1903.	14th October 1914.	12	1,704	8,000

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who, without being formally adopted by the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him. The dynastic powers exercisable by the Raja of Akalkot in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters are unlimited except that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Agent to the Governor General.

2. Raje Saheb Shrimant Fatesinhrao Shahaji III Raje Bhonsle who was visiting Europe when war was declared in 1914, volunteered for active service. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the army was granted to the Raje Saheb and he was promoted Captain on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the war. He received military training in England when attached to the 9th Hussars and subsequently proceeded to France, on the Staff. He returned to India on the 31st October 1915. The present Raje Saheb, Meherban Shrimant Vijaysinhrao, born on the 13th December 1915, succeeded his father Captain Meherban Shrimant Fatesinhrao Shahaji Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb, who died on the 3rd April 1923. The succession of the present Raje Saheb has been recognised and confirmed by Government, but as he is a minor the State is under Administration conducted by the Dowager Rani Saheb as Regent, assisted by an adviser appointed by Government. The Rani Regent

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
13,88,000	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	9	11	...
1,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
6,16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	9	...	11
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* There is no cash contribution as such but territory yielding revenue of Rs. 1,35,000 was ceded as covering the cost of 450 horses.

exercises full powers in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters, subject to the general control of the Agent to the Governor General.

3. The Raje Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

AUNDH.

1. Aundh is one of the Satara Jaghirs. The ruling family claims descent from Shrimant Parashram Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A. D. 1700 by the Rani of Satara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled "Pant Pratindhi".

2. The late Chief, Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nanasaheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government, and his uncle Shrimant Bhawanrao *alias* Balasaheb, who was selected to succeed to the *gaddi*, was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir apparent is the Chief's grandson Bhagawantrao *alias* Bapusaheb, who was born on the 29th August 1919. The Chief has five sons, Parashramrao *alias* Appasaheb born on the 12th September 1912, Madhavrao *alias* Bhayasaheb born on the 3rd July 1917, a third son born on the 7th October 1926, a fourth son born on the 26th November 1928, and a fifth son born on the 23rd November 1933.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight hereditary ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Satara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv become a tributary of the British Government.

2. The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Shankarrao, was succeeded as follows :—

Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son), died 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son), died 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, died on 17th July 1922. The Pant Sachiv exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction subject to the proviso that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Agent to the Governor General.

3. Shrimant Raghunathrao *alias* Babasaheb who was born on 28th September 1878 is the present ruler. He has three sons, named Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb born 27th September 1904, Anandrao born 29th June 1922 and Narayanrao born 1st May 1924 and one daughter, Padmavatibaisaheb, born 5th January 1927. A son, named Chimnajipant *alias* Abasaheb, was born on 12th March 1935 to the heir apparent Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb.

4. In 1927 His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer on the Pant Sachiv the honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns, and on the 3rd June 1935 the title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JAMKHANDI.

1. The present Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parasharamrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the only son of the late Sir Parasharamrao Ramchandrarao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E. He married the daughter of the Jaghirdar of Bavda in March 1924 and has a son named Parasharamrao Bhausaheb born in 1925 and a daughter born in 1926. Having completed his education with a European Tutor and Guardian, he was invested with full powers of his State on the 28th May 1926. He was appointed honorary Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 31st January 1927. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 3rd June 1935.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JANJIRA.

1. There is no certain knowledge of the period at which the Sidi Rulers of Janjira formed the Janjira State, but they were at a very early date Admirals of the Mahomedan Fleet and held Jaghirs from the Kings of Bijapur.

2. The present Nawab, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan in 1922. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the Deccan College, Poona, and was trained in Administration at Bangalore, where facilities were afforded to him by the kindness of the Mysore Government. During his minority the State was administered by his mother, Her Highness Lady Kulsum Begum Saheba, as Regent, with the aid of the Diwan. The Nawab was invested with full powers of his State on the 9th November 1933. He married the Nawabzadee Rabia Sultan Jehan Begum Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, on the 14th November 1933. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter Shahjadi Fatima Begum Saheba on the 10th September 1934.

3. His Highness is entitled to a hereditary permanent salute of 11 guns and has the privilege of enjoying a local salute of 13 guns which was made hereditary in 1921.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JATH.

1. Jath is one of the Satara Jaghirs and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. The same ancestor acquired Jaghirs of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Ramrao Amritrao Dafle died on 14th August 1928 on which date the present Chief Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle succeeded to the Jaghir and was installed on 12th January 1929. He was educated in the Jath High School, from which he passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in March 1928. His marriage with Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavati Raje of Akalkot took place in 1929. The honorary rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy was granted to the Chief on the 27th June 1934.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KURUNDWAD (Senior).

The Kurundwad (Senior) State represents one of the principal divisions of the Estates held by the Patwardhan family under the Peshwas. The present Chief Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan is a minor. He is the only son of the late Chief, Meherban Bhalchandrarao Chintamanrao *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan, who died on the 10th September 1927. The administration of the State is conducted by the Dowager Rani as Regent with the assistance of the State Karbhari.

KURUNDWAD (Junior).

1. Two Chiefs of this State belong to the Patwardhan family whose members were Sardars, and held Jaghirs for Military services, under the Peshwas. They are descended from Trimbak Hari, the third son of

Haribhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs, and represent the Senior line. After the defeat of the Peshwas in 1818, the British Government concluded in 1819 a Treaty with Keshavrao Babasaheb, the then Chief of Kurundwad. In 1855 this Kurundwad Jaghir was partitioned among the four sons of Keshavrao Babasaheb. The territory that fell to the share of the eldest brother became the Kurundwad (Senior) State and the total territory that fell to the share of the three younger brothers formed the Kurundwad (Junior) State. The three younger brothers lived together jointly and one of them with the consent of the others exercised the powers of the Chief of the Kurundwad (Junior) State. For many years the Kurundwad (Junior) State has been recognised as a distinct and separate entity from the Kurundwad (Senior) State, and the relations of the Kurundwad (Junior) State with the British Government have been all along governed by the Treaty with Kurundwad of 1819. Agreements regarding lands for railways, Abkari and Opium Administration, etc., have been entered into by the British Government independently with the Kurundwad (Junior) State. One of the three Chiefs of this State having died issueless in 1869, the claim of the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior), to his share was rejected, and in 1862 it was ordered that it should be merged into the shares of the remaining two Chiefs of this State. The Chiefs of this State are consequently now two, one of whom exercises the powers of the Jurisdictional Chief over the State as a whole. The Revenue, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and the powers of legislation and taxation and of general administration enjoyed by the Chiefs of this State are identical with those of the other Chiefs of the Patwardhan family.

2. Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb, one of the two Chiefs, succeeded his father in 1931. He is at present the Jurisdictional Chief, having been recognised as such by the Government of India in October 1932. He exercises all powers appertaining to the State without any restrictions. He was born in 1900. He has two sons, by name Raghunathrao Dadasaheb and Gajananrao *alias* Dilip Raje, and two daughters. Of the two branches of this State he belongs to the Senior one, being descended from Hariharrao Keshavrao, the eldest of the three original Chiefs.

3. Meherban Vinayakrao Hariharrao *alias* Nanasaheb, the other Chief of this State died in September 1932, and was succeeded by his brother Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb. Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb died on the 26th May 1934, and the succession of his only son Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb to the Non-Jurisdictional Chiefship has been recognised. As he is a minor his mother has been authorised as Guardian to manage all the affairs appertaining to his Khasgi and State share.

4. The Chiefs of this State do not hold adoption Sanads.

5. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MIRAJ (Senior).

1. The present Chief is Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and

Hariharrao Dadasaheb who were born in 1898 and 1901, respectively. The K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Darbar gold medal. He has also received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal, 1911.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MIRAJ (Junior).

1. The present Chief, Shrimant Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundwad (Senior). He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State, and was adopted in December 1899 by Parvatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. He has three sons, named Chintamanrao Balasaheb, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916 respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Raja is Shrimant Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. He was invested with the full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He received the Delhi Darbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died on the 21st February 1920. His second son, Jayasinhrao born in 1909 died on 2nd January 1931. A third son was born on the 4th October 1929 and is named Bhairavsinh. In connection with the war the Raja offered his personal services, and also an armoured motor car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by the Government of India. The Raja left India in 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. The title of Raja was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1922.

2. The State maintains two platoons of Indian State Forces named 'The Sujan Sinh Infantry'.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Satara Jaghir. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claim descent from one Nimraj who came to the Deccan from the North of India in the year 1270 A. D. and contrived to found a semblance of a Principality. It was his grandson of the same name (Nimraj II) who was granted the Jaghir and Inam with the title of Naik by Mahomed Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A. D. 1327.

2. Shrimant Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adopted son Malojirao, the present Chief, was installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. He went to England in 1933, in connection with the evidence to be given before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of some of the Ruling Chiefs in the Deccan States Agency. His eldest son Kishorsingh died on the 23rd February 1924. He has sons named Pratapsinh, the present heir apparent born on the 13th July 1923, Vijayasinh *alias* Shivajirao born on the 26th May 1925, Udayasinh born on the 7th December 1927 and a fourth son born on the 13th December 1933. He has also a daughter named Sarojinidevi *alias* Akkasaheb who is the eldest among his children.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

RAMDURG.

Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhave family. The family has enjoyed possession of the State since 1753. The Chief having attained majority was invested with the powers of his State on the 21st January 1915, by the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, States. He completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under the Revd. A. Darby, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. The Chief made a tour in India in company with him. In May 1913 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Biwalkar of Alibag. He received the Delhi Coronation Darbar Medal in 1911. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 13th July 1925, and is named Narayanrao *alias* Appasaheb. A second son was born on the 9th March 1928 and is named Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb. A third son Kumar Shri Arvind *alias* Pratapsinh was born on 3rd March 1930.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANGLI.

1. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States. The ruling family is descended from Haribhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan rulers. Shrimant Dhundiraj Chintamanrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan died without male issue on 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrao, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrao and great grandson of Vinayakrao Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of Shrimant Chintamanrao Appasaheb I, was selected by Government as successor. He was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Senior Dowager Rani Saheb in June 1903. He took the name of Chintamanrao Appasaheb, and assumed

full powers of his State on 2nd June 1910. He received the Silver Delhi Coronation Darbar Medal in 1911. He has two sons, *viz.*, Shrimant Rajkumar Madhavrao Raosaheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Pandurang Rao Balasaheb who were born on the 7th March 1915 and 26th November 1916, respectively. Shrimant Madhavrao Raosaheb received his education in the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, and is now studying for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of Bombay, while Shrimant Pandurang Rao Balasaheb completed his education at the Military College, Dehra Dun, and proceeded to England on 24th December 1934 to prosecute higher studies at Cambridge University. His Highness has four daughters, *viz.*, (1) Shri Saubhagyavati Indumati Raje Taisaheb who is married to Shrimant Ramchandrarao Raosaheb, the eldest son of Major-General Rao Raje G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E., Mushir-i-Khan Bahadur, Gwalior, (2) Shrimati Rajkumari Chandravati Devi, (3) Shrimati Rajkumari Usha Devi, and (4) Shrimati Rajkumari Shakuntala Raje.

2. In recognition of the services rendered by His Highness in connection with the Great War, His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918, and the honorary rank of Lieutenant in October 1919. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1923. His Highness was honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay from 1924 to 1927. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon His Highness on 1st June 1932.

3. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and 1931 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

4. The name of Her Highness the Rani Saheb is Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lady Saraswatibai Saheb Patwardhan. His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in June 1929 in recognition of her distinguished services in the cause of womanhood in the Sangli State and in British India, and her educational and other works.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SAVANUR.

1. Savanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the sub-divisions of Bankapur and Karajgi in the Dharwar District. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Nawab, Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Political Agent at Dharwar. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The Nawab left Rajkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was invested with the powers of his State on the

12th November 1912. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 5th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan, who, however, died on the 17th July 1926. Two more sons were born to the Nawab, Nawabjada Rashidkhan Saheb (Heir) on 11th March 1929 and Nawabjada Abdul Wahidkhan Saheb on 16th September 1931. He has three daughters, the eldest born on 4th October 1914, the second on 14th August 1923 and the last on 3rd May 1927.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods. The Nawab exercises full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subject to the proviso that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Agent to the Governor General.

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab proceeded on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in Despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he was Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay till 8th December 1928. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Major on 25th September 1931.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SAWANTWADI.

1. Sawantwadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the South of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje-Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognised by the British Government. In 1838 on account of the incapacity of Khem Sawant III to manage the State, and the repeated rebellions of the Sardars of the State, the British Government assumed its administration with the consent of the Ruler and continued to administer it up to 29th October 1924. The Ruler is entitled the Raja of Sawantwadi. Sar Desai Shriram Sawant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th April 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor on 2nd June 1913.

2. His Highness completed his education at Malvern College in England and underwent a military course of instruction in the Officers' Cadet

Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17, and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas. He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and after paying a flying visit to the State, proceeded on the 6th October 1917 to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia. He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919. His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on the Raja the honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919 and the honorary rank of Major on the 22nd August 1933. The title of K.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1934. His Highness' marriage with Princess Shrimati Laxmidevi, grand-daughter of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, took place at Baroda on 30th April 1922. A daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 7th March 1923 and was named Tilottama Raje. His Highness was invested with ruling powers of the State on 29th October 1924. The heir apparent was born to Their Highnesses on 13th August 1927 and was named Yuvaraj Shiwaram Sawant. A second daughter was born to Their Highnesses on 6th August 1930 and was named Satyawati Raje. A third daughter was born on the 16th September 1932 and was named Suneetee Raje.

3. The Sawantwadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

4. A permanent local salute of 11 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of services in connection with the Great War.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

WADI ESTATE.

1. This small Estate is an off-shoot of the Kurundwad (Senior) State. In 1792 a dispute arose between Raghunath Rao, the then Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) State, and his younger brother Shiv Rao, as a result of which Shiv Rao was excluded from the main Kurundwad Jaghir and was given certain villages and a cash allowance. These villages were subsequently divided amongst the three sons of Shiv Rao. Of these the third share, consisting of the villages of Khatav and Bavchi, has descended to the present time in a single line and is now held by the present Jaghirdar, Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Dajisaheb Patwardhan. The Jaghirdar has three sons, Konherrao Annasaheb, Hariharrao Bhau Saheb and Gangadharrrao Nana Saheb, who were born respectively on 4th March 1924, 10th October 1925 and 23rd October 1929.

2. In revenue matters the Jaghirdar exercises restricted powers, in Criminal matters those of a Second Class Magistrate with powers of a Committing Magistrate, and in Civil matters those of a Second Class Sub-Judge. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and his Secretary. The Jaghirdar is a second class Sirdar of the Deccan.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Athgarh	Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik, Raja of —, (*Kayasth*).	28th November 1909.	22nd June 1918	168	50,148	1,41,000
2	Athmallik	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th November 1904.	3rd November 1918.	730	64,276	2,14,000
3	Bamra	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	25th February 1914.	1st January 1920.	1,988	151,259	4,57,000
4	Baramba	Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th January 1914.	20th August 1922.	134	46,689	97,000
5	Bastar	Maharani Profulla Kumari Devi, Maharani of —, (*Kshatri Somvanshi Chandel*).	11th February 1910.	10th November 1921.	15,237	524,720	11,09,000
6	Baudh	Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	14th March 1904.	10th March 1913.	1,264	135,248	3,20,000
7	Bonai	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	6th January 1884.	19th February 1902.	1,296	80,144	1,72,000
8	Changbhakar	Bhaiya Krishna Pratap Singh Deo, of—	..	..	890	23,850	27,000
9	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Budhar Kishor Das, of — (*Bairagi*).	April 1891	30th September 1903.	148	31,668	1,12,000
10	Daspalla	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	16th April 1908.	11th December 1913.	568	42,650	1,25,000
11	Dhenkanal	Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahondra Bahadur, Raja of—, (*Kshatriya*).	15th November 1904.	16th October 1918.	1,463	284,328	5,03,000
12	Gangpur	Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	10th March 1920.	5th May 1930.	2,492	356,388	6,30,000
13	Hindol	Raja Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	14th June 1891.	10th February 1906.	312	48,897	1,42,000
14	Jashpur	Raja Bijay Bhushan Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Suryavanshi Hara*).	11th January 1923.	23th February 1931.	1,923	193,698	3,74,000
15	Kalahandi (Karond).	Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Nagvanshi*) (*Kshatriya*).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.	3,745	513,675	6,35,000
16	Kanker	Maharajadhiraj Bhanupratap Deo, Chief of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi*).	1922	[illegible]th January 1925.	1,401	136,120	3,96,000
17	Kawardha	Thakur Dharamraj Singh, Chief of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	18th August 1910.	[illegible]th February 1920.	805	72,820	2,84,000
18	Keonjhar	Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanja Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	26th December 1905.	27th October 1922.	3,096	460,647	9,14,000
19	Khairagarh	Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Nagvanshi*).	9th November 1914.	22nd October 1918.	914	157,400	6,14,000
20	Khandpara	Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	26th August 1914.	26th December 1922.	244	77,930	1,91,000
21	Kharsawan	Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	14th July 1892.	6th February 1902.	153	43,110	1,05,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salutes in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,42,000	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
2,12,000	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
4,62,000	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..
1,02,000	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
11,13,000	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..
3,08,000	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
1,98,000	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..
32,000	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
1,01,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
1,33,000	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
4,61,000	5,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..
5,88,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..
1,39,000	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
3,99,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
6,42,000	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	9	..	..
3,98,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..
2,78,000	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
3,62,000	1,710	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	208	..	..	..
5,98,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
1,57,000	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
1,97,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Korea . .	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Kshatri Agnicula Chauhan*).	8th December 1899.	November 1909.	1,047	90,880	2,09,000
23	**Mayurbhanj .**	**Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).**	**February 1901.**	**21st April 1928.**	**4,243**	**886,745**	**26,60,000**
24	Nandgaon .	Mahant Sarveshwar Das, of —, (*Bairagi*).	30th March 1906.	24th June 1913.	806	182,108	5,51,000
25	Narsinghpur .	Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	9th September 1908.	5th July 1921.	199	40,882	1,04,000
26	Nayagarh .	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	15th August 1911.	7th December 1918.	590	142,390	3,87,000
27	Nilgiri . .	Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1913.	284	68,598	2,20,000
28	Pal Lahara .	Raja Muni Pal, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	26th November 1903.	18th April 1913.	452	27,975	88,000
29	**Patna . .**	**Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).**	**31st March 1912.**	**16th January 1924.**	**2,399**	**566,943**	**8,65,000**
30	Raigarh .	Raja Chakradhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*).	19th August 1905.	15th February 1924.	1,415	277,569	4,82,000
31	Rairakhol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Raja of —, (*Kadambansi Rajput*).	1894 . .	3rd July 1906.	833	35,713	86,000
32	Ranpur .	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	About 18[illegible] .	12th July 1899.	203	47,713	77,000
33	Sakti . .	Raja Bahadur ‡ Liladhar Singh, Raja of —, (*Raj-Gond*)	1892 . .	4th July 1914	130	48,493	1,06,243
34	Sarangarh .	Raja Bahadur ‡ Jawahir Singh, C.I.E., Raja of —. (*Raj-Gond*).	3rd December 188[illegible]	5th August 1890.	533	128,969	2,44,000
35	Seraikela .	Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).	30th July 188[illegible]	9th December 193[illegible]	449	138,671	3,31,000
36	**Sonepur .**	**Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Chauhan Rajput*).**	**28th June 1874.**	**8th August 1902.**	**906**	**237,945**	**5,03,000**
37	Surguja .	Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel*).	4th November 189[illegible]	31st December 1917.	6,058	502,058	5,29,000
38	**Talcher .**	**Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, Raja of —, (*Rajput*).**	**9th June 1880.**	**18th December 1891.**	**399**	**69,631**	**2,58,000**
39	**Tigiria . .**	**Raja Sudarsan Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Sinh Mahapatra, Raja of —, (*Kshatriya*).**	**7th May 1883.**	**1st April 1933**	**46**	**24,680**	**37,000**
40	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of —. (*Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel*).	5th June 19[illegible]	8th December 1926.	1,045	97,738	2,35,000

‡ **Personal title. The title of "Raja" is hereditary.**

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salutes in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
2,21,000	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
25,45,000	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	9	..	..
7,11,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..
1,10,000	1,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
4,17,000	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	99	..	..	..
1,72,000	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
89,000	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
7,27,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	9	..	..
5,34,000	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
99,000	1,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
80,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
1,04,948	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
2,48,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
3,52,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
4,84,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	9	..	..
5,25,000	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..	..
2,46,000	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
39,000	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
2,60,000	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 the States of Bihar and Orissa and the States of the Central Provinces were transferred from the political control of the Governor in Council of Bihar and Orissa and the Governor in Council of the Central Provinces respectively, except the Makrai State which has been included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India, and placed in the political charge of an Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States. The States of Bamra, Bastar, Baud, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Jashpur, Kalahandi (Karond), Kanker, Keonjhar, Korea, Mayurbhanj, Nandgaon, Nayagarh, Patna, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Seraikela, Sonpur and Surguja are in the direct political charge of the Agent to the Governor General at Ranchi while the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Baramba, Bonai, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Daspalla, Hindol, Kawardha, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sakti, Talcher, Tigiria and Udaipur are in the political charge of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States, and Political Agent at Sambalpur.

ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikaran Bishwanath Bebarta Patnaik Bahadur, Chief of Athgarh, died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his only son, a minor, then about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik. The young Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Hindol on the 4th December 1929.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 5th September 1932 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the same date.

3. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874.

ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samanta, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta died on the 3rd November 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta. The young Chief married the daughter of the late Chief of Keonjhar in 1923 and, after her death early in 1927 the daughter of the Bara Lal Saheb of Mayurbhanj. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 10th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 24th December 1925. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

BAMRA.

1. Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Dibyashankar Deo, under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C.B.E. on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the War. Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo.

2. The administration of the State is maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads.

3. Mr. Hugh McPherson, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the present Superintendent of the State.

BARAMBA.

The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of " Mangraj ", and a few generations ago the family assumed the style of " Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra ". The late Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, the twenty-first in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 20th August 1922, and was succeeded by his minor son under the style and title of Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra. The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority. Babu Mandardhar Naik is the Superintendent of the State.

After finishing his course in the Rajkumar College, Raipur, the Minor Chief was educated in the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. He then received some training in judicial work at Sambalpur, and is now receiving practical training in the State. The Chief married the daughter of the late Lal Dyanidhi Deb, the son of late Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., of Bamra on the 24th May 1934.

BASTAR.

1. This large State of the Central Provinces is situated to the extreme south, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari. It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea-level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with jungle, including Sal and Teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murias, Marias and Parjas.

2. The Ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A.D. and founded the kingdom of Bastar. Their patron goddess is Danteshwari Mai to whose worship a large estate in the Dantewara and Jagdalpur Tahsils is devoted. At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, with which it passed to the British Government in 1863. In 1883, Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja was appointed Dewan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence, and in 1886 an Extra Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was appointed Dewan by the Raja. From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered by two European Officers, Colonel Fagan and Mr. G. W. Gayer. The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

3. The late Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, died on the 16th November, 1921, leaving a widow who died in 1926, and a daughter by his first wife, named Profulla Kumari Devi. The latter was born on the 11th February, 1910, and has been selected by Government as successor to the *gaddi*, as Rani. She was formally installed by the Political Agent on the 23rd November, 1922, and was married to Kumar Profulla Chandra Bhanja Deo, cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, on the 21st January, 1927. A daughter was born to the Maharani Sahiba on the 2nd February, 1928, and a son and heir on the 25th June, 1929. A second daughter was born to the Maharani Sahiba on 29th October, 1930, and a second son in England on the 4th March 1934. The Maharani Sahiba went to England in April 1931 for reason of health in company with her husband and Mr. W. P. S. Mitchell, Chief Medical Officer of the State. On the 31st March 1933 the title of Maharaja was conferred as a hereditary distinction on the Ruler of Bastar in consequence of which the present Ruler is addressed as Maharani Profulla Kumari Devi.

4. Mr. E. S. Hyde, I.C.S., is Administrator of the State. The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal and Kutru.

BAUDH.

1. Till 1837 this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency and was liable after every 20 years to a re-adjustment of its tribute. The last re-adjustment was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed the tribute permanently.

2. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874.

The late Raja, Jogendra Deo, died on the 16th March 1913.

3. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, who is forty-sixth in descent from the founder of the State, was born on the 14th March 1904. The State which was under Government management during the minority of the Chief, was released on the 14th March 1925. The Raja married the sister of the Chief of Athmallik on the 28th January 1923. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to substantial timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

CHANGBHAKAR.

1. This State lies between Korea and Rewa. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The Ruling

family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshatris of the Chauhan class of Agniculas.

2. The late Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadra Singh in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family was in charge of the State. The Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority. In July 1925 he married, as his second wife, the daughter of Rai Ramphal Singh, Malguzar, Jaunpur district, United Provinces. Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo died on the 23rd December 1932, leaving two widows.

3. The Chief's only son, Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 16th May, 1899 and married to the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jang Bahadur, Rana of Nepalganj, died of dysentery on the 15th May, 1923, leaving a widow and three daughters.

4. The adoption made by the late Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, Ruling Chief of the State of Kunwar Krishna Pratap Singh, second son of Bhaiya Indra Pratap Singh Deo of Jhilmili, has been recognised by Government and the recognition of Kunwar Krishna Pratap Singh Deo's succession as Chief of the State was announced in a formal Darbar held in the State on the 18th April 1934. The Chief is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. During his minority the State is under Government management. Pandit Surya Prakash Sharma is Superintendent of the State.

CHHUIKHADAN.

1. This State was conferred on Mahant Rup Das, the founder of the Ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognized as Zemindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Das in 1865. In 1897, after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Das, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

2. The present Chief, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891), as the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, until 1910 when he married the daughter of a respectable Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug district by whom he has three sons and three daughters, the eldest son and heir being born on the 3rd July, 1922. He was installed in February 1915. The Raj originally descended from Guru to Chela but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh States and the Gandai and Barbaspur Zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are Tur, Kodon, and late Kutki, with some rice and wheat. There are no subordinate Zamindars.

DASPALLA.

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla, who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 11th December 1913.

Shortly before his death he adopted as his heir, a grandson, the second son of the late holder (a hereditary Raja) of the Parikud estate in the district of Puri, who was recognised by Government as his successor under the style and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed the succession, and, when his claim was rejected by the local Government, stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of armed police, who put the rebels to flight, while the subsequent appearance of a detachment of Indian soldiers checked any further attempts at a rising. The trials that followed resulted in three persons being sentenced to death, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods, including Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life. He has since been released on certain conditions.

2. The present Ruler was educated at the Raj Kumar College in Raipur and obtained Diploma. He subsequently received training in administration in Raipur and in his State. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 3rd March 1930 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the same date He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

3. The Raja was married to the sister of the Minor Chief of Bamra on the 6th February 1931. A son and heir was born to him on the 16th March 1932 and, according to the custom in the family, on the completion of the year was named Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj.

DHENKANAL.

The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur attained the age of twenty-one years. A re-settlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankar Pratap Mahendra Bahadur, who married the daughter of the Raja of Seraikela on the 23rd November 1924.

2. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 15th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 18th December 1925. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Dewan.

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917 after ruling over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 1[illegible]th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally placed on the *gaddi* on the 2nd February 1920. He died on the 5th May 1930 leaving a minor son, born on the 10th March 1920 who succeeded him under the style and title of Raja

Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo and the State has been brought under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British Police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders.

3. Mr. H. D. Christian, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Superintendent of the State. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These have been levied from October 1903.

4. The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta, and other leading business-men in India and England. As might have been expected, a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line.

5. The subordinate Zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Mardraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession from the founder of the State, died on the 10th February 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, while a minor. The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the Chief attained his majority. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 20th October 1913. After the death of his first wife, the Chief married the daughter of the Zamindar of Thuamul Rampur in the Kalahandi State. A son and heir was born to him on the 12th November 1917.

The Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and with the special powers of a District Magistrate under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate the latter powers to his brother, Diwan Bahadur Kumar Suresh Chandra Singh, the delegation being personal to the Diwan Bahadur.

2. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction.

JASHPUR.

1. This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Surguja. It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Surguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Surguja. The Ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suryavanshi division of Kshatris.

2. The late Chief Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo was recognized by the Government of India in 1900 subject to his retaining for a period of 2 years a Diwan selected by Government. In accordance with this condition,

Mr. G. R. K. Mears, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Dewan and in January 1903 the State was placed under the direct management of the Chief himself. In 1911 the Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur. Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1924 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo born on the 19th November 1893. A son and heir named Bijoybhushan Singh Deo by his junior Rani was born on the 11th January 1926. Raja Deo Saran Singh Deo died on the 26th February 1931, and was succeeded by his son and heir Bijoybhushan Singh Deo. Owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government. Khan Sahib Abdul Gaffar Khan of the Central Provinces Provincial Service is the Superintendent of the State.

3 The State is hilly and the population is largely aboriginal. The Korwas, a wild hill tribe, gave considerable trouble from time to time and attempts in recent years to settle them on the land have generally proved a success in checking their predatory habits and making them peaceful and law-abiding subjects. There are four subordinate Zamindaris, Khuria, Kheradih, Arra, and Pharsabahar.

KALAHANDI OR KAROND.

1. Udit Pratap Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, his adopted son was recognised by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British Officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with headquarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, on the 20th October 1897.

2. The State was released from Government management on the Chief attaining his majority on the 14th May 1917. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 10th January 1918.

3. For services rendered in connection with the war, the Chief was appointed to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1918. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in June 1926. This title was made hereditary in 1932. He enjoys a permanent salute of nine guns. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes as representative of the Chiefs of the Orissa Group of States.

4. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 3rd October 1919.

KANKER.

1. This State was held from the Mahrattas on condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so. In 1809 the Chief of Kanker was deprived of his estate, but it was restored to him in 1818 under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief now pays no tribute.

2. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1853. In 1889 his mind became unhinged and a Dewan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State. In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj. Maharajadhiraj Komal Deo was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th of December 1911, and died on the 8th January 1925, at the age of 52. He left one daughter born to him by the junior Maharani in July 1916. On the 4th January 1925, he adopted a son by name Bhanupratap Deo who was born in 1922, a son of his junior Maharani's sister and a grandson of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur. His succession to the *gaddi* with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj was sanctioned and he was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Kanker on the 12th December 1927. He is studying at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government. Rai Sahib Raghubir Prasad is the Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies between the Raipur district and the Bastar State. With the exception of the eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest. The population is sparse and more than half of it are Gonds. There are no zamindaris.

KAWARDHA.

1. Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

2. Thakur Jadunath Singh, who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh in 1891, died on the 4th February, 1920, leaving two sons. The elder son Thakur Dharamraj Singh, was born on the 18th August 1910, and the second Lal Padamraj Singh in May 1915. The former was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, while the latter is still there. Thakur Dharamraj Singh married the daughter of Thakur Janardan Singh of Maihar, Central India, in February 1932 and a son and heir was born to him on the 18th October 1932. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Kawardha on the 15th April 1932, but the State is under Financial control for the present. Mr. Hazarilal, retired Tahsildar of the Central Provinces, is the Dewan of the State.

3. The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops are kodon, rice and wheat. There are two zamindaris—Rengakhar and Bhonda of which the latter is under management on account of indebtedness. The Boria Zamindari has been resumed owing to failure of direct heirs.

KEONJHAR.

1. The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal-Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's great-grand-father during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; it includes the amount payable by Pal-Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1861. He was a capable man, but his rule was marked by more than one disturbance. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gaddi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and broke into what is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopi Nath Narayan Bhanj Deo to whom a son and heir was born two months later on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Dewan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government and the State taken under Government management.

4. After the death of Raja Gopi Nath Bhanj Deo on the 12th August 1926, the succession of his eldest son under the style and title of Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, was formally announced at a public durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner for the Orissa Feudatory States on the 29th November 1926.

The State was released from the administration of Government on 13th January 1929, and the Chief formally installed on the *gaddi* by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Chief married the daughter of the present Ruling Chief of Kharsawan in June 1929.

The Ruling Chief has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and allowed to delegate these powers to the State Judge, Rai Sahib Shashi Bhusan Sarkar. Rai Bahadur Jugal Kishor Tripathi is the Dewan.

5. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 17th February 1932.

KHAIRAGARH.

1. The family are Nagvanshi Kshatris who appear to have migrated originally from Chota-Nagpur. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

2. Kamal Narain Singh succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. He was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died of pneumonia on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died of injuries received due to her

clothes accidentally catching fire. A posthumous daughter was born on the 22nd January 1919. The eldest son, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh born on 9th November 1914, has been recognised as successor to the *gaddi*, but owing to his minority the State is under Government management. The second son Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh was born on the 20th December 1915. The Minor Chief passed the Intermediate examination of the Senior Diploma Course in May 1934 from the Mayo College, Ajmer, and continued his studies there till November 1934. He was married in May 1934 to Rani Padmavati Devi, daughter of the late Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of the Partabgarh Estate (Oudh) and is now being trained in administrative work in his own State. His younger brother Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh passed his Junior Diploma examination from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in June 1934 and is now under training at the Police Training College, Hazaribagh. Rai Bahadur Ramanuj Prasad, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti both in the Drug district. About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are tur, kodon, rice and wheat. The population consists chiefly of Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. There are no zamindaris.

KHANDPARA.

The family title is Bhramarbar Ray.

Raja Ramchandra Samanta, who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 26th December 1922, leaving an adopted son who has succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray. The late Chief had some knowledge of Oriya classical literature and composed several Oriya poems. The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority. Babu Prasanna Kumar Pujhari is the Superintendent of the State.

KHARSAWAN.

1. The present Chief, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, succeeded his father in 1902 as a minor. During the minority the State was under Government management. The Chief was educated at the Raj Kumar College at Raipur, and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 4th July 1913, when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. A son and heir, Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo, was born on the 27th December 1911.

2. The Chief exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge.

KOREA.

1. This State lies between Changbhakar and Surguja. The ruling family trace back their descent to Dharamal Shah, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago. The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional Agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818.

2. The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Dewan in 1907. The Raja died in November 1909, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo who was born in 1899. Owing to his minority the State was taken under the direct management of Government. In April 1920 Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo married the second daughter of Maharaja Pratap Udainath Shah Deo of Chhota-Nagpur. The Chief has four sons; the eldest Kumar Bhupendra Narain Singh Deo, who was born on 19th March 1923, the second Kumar Nrupendra Narain Singh Deo on 29th June 1927, the third Kumar Mahendra Bahadur Singh Deo on 6th July 1928, and the fourth Kumar Ranchandra Pratap Singh Deo on 13th February 1930. In April 1924 he took his B.A. degree at the Allahabad University and on the 5th January 1925, he was installed with full powers by His Excellency the Governor at a Divisional Durbar at Raipur. He has two brothers Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo who passed the I.C.S. examination in England in 1929 and is now an Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces and Lal Har Sharan Singh Deo who took his B.Sc. degree at the Allahabad University in 1930. The Ruling Chief was selected by Government in 1931 as one of the representation of the lesser States at the Second Round Table Conference. There are two large Zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna, besides several other petty ones. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward, but has made rapid progress within the last decade. The construction of the Central India Coalfields Railway from Annupur to Daltonganj, which has already been completed as far as Manendragarh within the Korea border, will do much to assist in the development of the State. Another Station has now been opened in the State at Chirinuri for the collieries. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars.

MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grand-father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and in 1910 made a trip to England *viâ* Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Political Officers.

He was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910. He also attended the Imperial Durbar in Delhi in 1911.

3. He died from a shooting accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, then a minor, who was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 13th November 1920. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo died from tetanus at Bombay on the 21st April 1928, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Maharaja Pratap

Chandra Bhanja Deo, whose succession to the *gaddi* was announced at a Durbar held at Baripada by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 16th June 1928. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. The restrictions imposed on the powers of the Chief by the Sanad has been abrogated since March 1931. The Chief now exercises full powers of internal administration and is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right. The general clauses in his Sanad regarding good rule, etc., however, remain in force. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 10th December 1929.

4. A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the head-quarters of the State, with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

5. In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State, the immediate cause of which was the panic caused by an attempt to recruit for a Labour Corps for service in France. The Santals assaulted some of the minor officials who were helping in the work of recruitment, looted certain bazars and broke up the railway line. Order was temporarily restored by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta. In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations, the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration, and in June a fresh rising occurred in the Bamanghati sub-division, the bazar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob. Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month. A large number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for their complicity in these disturbances.

6. For services in connection with the War, the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918. He was made an honorary Lieutenant on the 29th July 1921.

7. The present Chief married in 1925 the daughter of Raj Kumar Sardar Singhji of Shahapura in Rajputana. He visited England with his late brother in 1926. He was created a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1935.

NANDGAON.

1. The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family priest of the ruler. Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom had his son married at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

2. Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Dewan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja and in 1893 the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction. Raja Bahadur Balram Das died in 1897. Before his death he adopted a son named Rajendra Das.

3. The minor Chief Mahant Rajendra Das, a most promising boy, died on the 25th May 1912, without leaving any issue and Mahant Sarveshwar

Das, who was born on the 30th March 1906, was selected by Government as his successor. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and was invested with powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Rajnandgaon on the 10th February 1927. He married the sister of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj on the 28th February 1932. A son and heir was born to him on 25th April 1933. Mr. A. E. C. McGavin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Service, is the Dewan of the State.

4. The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are no Zamindaris.

NARSINGPUR.

Raja Ram Chandra Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, while still a minor and his younger brother, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, who was born on the 9th September 1908, succeeded him on the *gaddi*, the State continuing under Government management owing to the Chief's minority. The Chief married the daughter of the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika on the 12th March 1929. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 4th May 1931 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the same date.

2. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 14th September 1932.

NAYAGARH

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from the founder of the State, ruled for twelve months and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation who died in 1897, having on his death-bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir, Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata.

2. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata married in May 1903 the daughter of the Raja of Hindol, and died on the 7th December 1918, being succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata. He was installed on the *gaddi* on 20th July 1933 when the State was released from Government management.

3. The Chief was married to the daughter of the second son of the late Prime Minister of Nepal on the 29th January 1931. A son and heir was born to him on 4th September 1933. In 1934 the Ruling Chief visited Europe for reasons of health, accompanied by the Rani Sahiba and Jubraj and his brother San Deo Kumar Brindaban Chandra Singh.

NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, who was a brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of Mayurbhanj, died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son, who was then ten years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan. The State, which had been under Government management, was released on the 2nd February 1925. The Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 20th April 1925. He is authorised to exercise within the limits of his State the powers of a Sessions Judge subject to certain limitations.

A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 7th April 1930.

PAL LAHARA.

1. This State pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury, but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gaddi*. By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary.

3. The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State came under Government management. Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has been recognised by Government as his successor under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal. A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923.

4. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 26th November 1925, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th December 1925.

PATNA.

1. Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, on the 4th February 1910, died on the 16th January 1924 and was succeeded by his adopted son under the name and title of Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, whose succession to the *gaddi* was announced at a Durbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 2nd April 1924. He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on the 24th April 1932 and invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February 1933 by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. A daughter was born to him in April 1933 and a son and heir on the 27th April 1934.

2. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

3. For services in connection with the War the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

RAIGARH.

1. This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally hailed from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Mahrattas, concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

2. The Zamindari of Bargarh was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh. He rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Ghansham Singh. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh who was born in 1869. The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December 1911.

3. Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh died on the 22nd March 1917 leaving three sons, Lal Natwar Singh, Lal Chakradhar Singh and Lal Balbhadra Singh. Lal Natwar Singh who was born on the 13th March 1891 was recognised as the Ruling Chief. He died on the 15th February 1924 and was succeeded by his younger brother Lal Chakradhar Singh who was born on the 19th August 1905. He married in 1923 a sister of the zamindar of Bindra-Nawagarh in the Raipur district by whom he had a son and heir by name Kumar Lalita Singh on the 16th September 1924 and two daughters. He married a second time the only daughter of the Ruling Chief of Sarangarh in 1929, by whom a son was born to him on the 14th September 1932. The Ruling Chief married a third time the only sister of the Ruling Chief, Kawardha, in April 1932. A second son was born to him by his Senior Rani on the 14th May 1933. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Raigarh on the 3rd February 1927. Lal Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and was adopted by the Zamindarin of Tispali. Pandit Baldeo Prasad Mishra is Dewan of the State.

4. The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There are 8 zamindaris, chief among these being Tispali and Tarapur. The rest are small and consist of only a few villages each.

RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906, after having adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gaddi* on the 27th November 1916. The Chief married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912, and a son and heir was born to him in August 1914.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, who is 98th in descent from the founder of the State, succeeded in July 1899. The family title is Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra.

2. The heir is Jubraj Sri Biranchi Narayan Singh Deo who was born on the 9th March 1900 and married the sister of the present Ruling Chief of Nilgiri in March 1928.

SAKTI.

1. This State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary of the Maharaja of Sambalpur. A former Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892 the Government sanctioned the installation as Chief of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1885, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as

Dewan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but, owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement, the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Dewan selected by the Chief Commissioner was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration.

2. Raja Rup Narayan Singh died in July 1914 and was succeeded by Raja Liladhar Singh who was formally installed in 1915. He was married in 1914 to a sister of the Zamindar of Bindranawagarh who has since died. A son and heir Lal Jiwendra Nath Bahadur Singh was born on the 12th August 1916. The Chief married a second time in 1929 and has by this marriage a daughter born on the 28th December 1930. He was given the title of Raja Bahadur in 1929 as a personal distinction. Rai Sahib Gangadin Shukul, retired Tahsildar, is Dewan of the State. The State is well administered and its finances are on a sound basis.

3. The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population consists chiefly of Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

1. This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cession by the Mahrattas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of Garhjat States.

2. In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh, his cousin, and father of the present Chief.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Lal Raghubir Singh, on the 5th August 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in 1906 and of which he was for some time Chairman of the Managing Committee. On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He married a second time on the 8th January 1908 and a son named Kumar Naresh Chandra Singh was born to him by the second Rani on the 21st November 1908. The Chief was installed on the 3rd November 1909. He was for some time Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Central Provinces and Berar. He attended the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition. On the 3rd June 1918 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1934. Mr. Ramdas Naik, B.A., LL.B., is Dewan of the State. The State is mostly open rice-growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to various castes. There are two zamindars, Dangarpali and Karanpali.

SERAIKELA.

1. Maharaja Udit Narayan Singh Deo died on the 9th of December 1931 and was succeeded, as his eldest son was dead, by his grandson, born on the

30th July 1887, under the name and style of Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo. Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge.

A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 21st March 1908.

2. Towards the end of 1924 there was some agrarian agitation in the Keraikela Pir concerning the rights in timber and jungle, the right to cultivate waste land and the right of the Chief to certain abwabs. The matter was referred to the Governor in Council and his decision was accepted by the tenants with some reluctance. Certain Mundas, however, remained refractory, refusing to pay their arrears of jungles cess and other dues which had been found to be legal, and consequently the situation became so serious that in May 1925 the forces of the State came into collision with the malcontents. A fight took place in which one of the latter was shot dead, while a head constable of the State was captured and detained by the Mundas as a prisoner. For this act of rebellion the ring leaders were put on trial and convicted and twelve of them, who were mainly responsible for promoting the rebellion, were removed from the State.

SONEPUR.

1. The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, and was present at the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and also in 1911. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction, but was made hereditary in January 1921. For services in connection with the War the Chief was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The heir is Maharajkumar Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo who was born in 1899.

2. Maharani Parbati Devi has been awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class for Public Service in India.

SURGUJA.

1. This is the largest of the five transferred Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sinnock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Surguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja.

Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the father of the present Chief, succeeded to the *gaddi* while still a minor on the death of his father Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo. The latter's younger brother Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, C.S.I., grandfather of the late Raja of Udaipur, was appointed Sarbarahkar or Manager of the State by Government. This arrangement was continued up to March 1876 when the late Chief was still a minor. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was granted to the latter as a personal distinction in 1895-96. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the

Surguja family in 1918 on the understanding that it is not to be regarded as a territorial title. On 31st March 1933 this title was conferred upon the Ruler as a territorial distinction.

2. The State is somewhat inaccessible and needs improved means of communication though of late considerable improvement has been made in this respect by the construction and maintenance of fair-weather roads. Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate-holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharbulla, Chalgali and Binjpur), Jhilmili and Lakhanpur. They used formerly to control their own excise and police, which have, however, now been taken over by the State. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bisrampur to Ambikapur.

3. The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., who was born on the 4th November 1895, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 31st December 1917. The Chief has two sons, Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, born on the 14th December 1910, and Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 2nd January 1914, and a daughter from his first Maharani who died on the 20th November 1921. A son and daughter were born on the 5th June 1923 and 19th February 1925, respectively by his second Maharani whom he married in April 1922. His eldest son was married to the sister of the Zamindar of Bansi in the United Provinces in 1925. She died leaving a daughter. He was married a second time to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sitamau in Central India by whom he had a son by name Kumar Madueshwar Saran Singh Deo born on 1st June 1930. A second son Kumar Kameshwar Saran Singh Deo was born on the 28th May 1932. The Chief's youngest son Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo born on the 5th June 1923, from his second wife was adopted by the Ruling Chief of Udaipur on the 17th November 1925, under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo. Mr. D. D. Dadimaster, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is the Chief Minister.

4. In this State the wild Korwa tribe is a standing cause of trouble. An armed expedition had to be sent against them in 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. Towards the end of April 1918 the Kisans and Uraons in the State adjoining the Palamau district and the Jashpur State rebelled and several murders and robberies were committed. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished. Measures have been taken for reclaiming and settling them.

5. The State is largely hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Gaolas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

TALCHER.

The family title is "Birbar Harichandan".

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is the twenty-second in the line, and succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption in 1891, being the son of the late Raja's first cousin. He was placed in charge of his State when his minority expired on the 9th June 1901. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902.

The Chief has been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The Ruling Chief under the sanction of Government delegated the powers of Sessions Judge to his eldest son Hridaya Chandra Deb with

effect from the 1st April 1931. "The Ruling Chief is a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes."

The existence of coal over an extensive area in the State has long been known and prospecting operations were carried out in 1841, and again in 1855 and in 1875.

In 1918 a prospecting license was taken by the East India Prospecting Syndicate who proved the existence of workable coal. A mining lease was granted in 1924 to the Talcher Coal Fields Company Limited, which took over the rights of the East India Prospecting Syndicate, and this company has been allowed to grant sub-leases for part of their area to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Two pits have been opened, and coal is now being mined and exported by a railway which was opened for traffic from Cuttack to Talcher in January 1927

TIGIRIA.

The late Chief Raja Banmali Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, who lived to the advanced age of 76 years died on the 1st April 1933 and was succeeded by his adopted son Raja Sudarshan Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra.

UDAIPUR.

1. This State lies to the south of Surguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Surguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College. He was installed on the 13th December 1912. The Raja was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau district of Chhota-Nagpur. In April 1914 he married a second wife, the niece of Rana Giri Nursingh of Benares and subsequently married three more wives. On the 17th November 1925, the Chief adopted Kumar Tribhuneshwar Saran Singh Deo, third son of the Maharaja of Surguja, as his son and heir under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo. The Chief died on the 8th December 1926 and was succeeded by his son Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 5th June 1923. Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo was formally installed by the Political Agent at a Durbar held at Dharamjaygarh on the 27th January 1928. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Owing to his minority the State continues under direct management. Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan, Tahsildar of the Central Provinces, is the Superintendent of the State.

2. The Udaipur territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with sal forest. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A land revenue settlement was successfully completed in 1912. There are two zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Maratha*).	11th March 1863.	27th May 1875	8,164	2,443,007	2,60,09,000

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Illustrious Swordsman." Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Special Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A. D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissension fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000, were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny

* This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
Rs.												
2,34,14,000	..	..	1,500	3,275	2,000	1,806	..	1,544*	2,860	21	..	...

* Not yet re-organised.

of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I., in 1862.

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year.

3. On the Maharaja's accession Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Dewan of Indore, was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. H. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Under Sir Madhava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madhava Rao retired in 1883.

4. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire". He was created G.C.S.I., in 1887 and G.C.I.E., in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921, and by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Willingdon during their Viceroyalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Laxmibai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son Pratapsinh, who is the heir-apparent and was born on 29th June 1908. The

elder daughter married His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st April 1918, while the younger married the Chief of Sawantwadi on the 30th April 1922. Educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently in England, Pratapsinh is now being trained at Baroda in the work of Administration. In January 1929 Pratabsinh married Shanta Devi, daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansingrao Subarao *alias* Appasaheb Ghorpade of Kolhapur. A son was born on 2nd April 1930. He has two daughters also. In 1886 His Highness married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, and one daughter, Maharaj Kumari Indira Raja who married the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar in 1913. Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son of His Highness, was born in 1893 and educated at Eastbourne and in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He held a King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1921. A son was born to him on 17th July 1924, a second son on 10th September 1925, and a third son on 6th August 1927. He has two daughters also. The eldest son by the second marriage, Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao died in Germany on the 27th August 1923, leaving no children, and the second son Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919, leaving two sons, Udaysinh born on the 9th January 1915 and Khande Rao on the 29th August 1916 and one daughter on the 1st December 1917.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. The Executive Council consists usually of two Naib Dewans and two other officers—heads of departments—selected by the Maharaja.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five Prants (Districts) and 42 Mahals which are in the charge of Subas and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subas and Foujdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members, both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and schoolmaster as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their disposal. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their villages from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants.

11. Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 has been made universal. In addition to the Baroda College there are several High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of Railways in his territory; the State already owns more than 700 miles of open lines, and additional lines are at present under contemplation. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Maharaja's Government, and there are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of 20 lacs A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has the contract for the supply of liquor under the Central distillery system, which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work. Attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies, which number more than 900. There is a Central Library at Baroda and about 1,000 District, Town and Village libraries in the State, and a very successful system of sending travelling libraries into the District has been introduced.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe which he has visited on more than 20 occasions. He travelled in America in 1906, 1910 and 1933; in 1910 and 1933 he also visited Japan. Many of the State Officers have studied abroad: and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar	Thakor Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	19th January 1899.	4th December 1931.	17	3,586	34,000
2	Alwa	Thakor Keshar Khan Khushalbava, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1875	30th April 1934.	5	1,757	13,000
3	Amala	Raja Gulalsinh Kamansinh, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	1893	14th August 1912.	119·77	6,235	4,000
4	Amrapur	Four Shareholders (*Barias*).	..	..	2	407	1,000
5	Anghad	Six Shareholders (*Gohil Rajputs*).	..	..	4·25	3,798	13,000
6	Avchar	Naik Nilsinh Yeshwant, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1900	5th April 1916	7·88	626	196
7	Balasinor	Nawab Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan, Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	10th November 1894.	11th September 1889.	189	52,525	2,43,000
8	Bansda	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of — (*Solanki Rajput*).	16th February 1888.	21st September 1911.	215	48,807	7,38,000
9	Baria	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	10th July 1886.	29th February 1908.	813	159,492	11,74,000
10	Bhadarwa	Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji, Thakor of — (*Waghela Rajput*).	2nd October 1875.	14th December 1917.	27	11,048	90,000
11	Bhilodia	Two Shareholders (*Rajputs*)	..	..	9	2,558	20,000
12	Bihora	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1882	15th May 1891.	1·75	266	2,000
13	Bilbari	Bhavji Walad Mahasia Konkna, Powar of— (*Animist*)	1891	27th August 1908.	1·65	27	80
14	Cambay	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Moghal*).	16th May 1911.	21st January 1915.	392	87,761	10,19,000
15	Chhaliar	Ramsinhji Indrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1918.	11	2,946	22,000
16	Chhota-Udepur	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	16th November 1906.	29th August 1923.	890·34	144,640	13,10,000
17	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayansinh Ankush, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1899	12th February 1917.	27·23	1,805	683
18	Chorangla	Swarupsinhji Chhatrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	24th October 1901.	31st December 1932.	16	2,715	15,000
19	Chudesar	Six Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	2·50	644	4,000
20	Derbhavti	Sahebrao Badirao, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	1909	24th August 1914.	76·25	4,343	4,000
21	Dhamasia *alias* Vanmala.	Thakor Badharkhan Kalubawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1866	24th September 1896.	10·50	2,379	28,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
36,000	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,000	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,000	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,47,000	9,766	3,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	9	..	..
6,79,000	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	9	..	..
13,19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	126	211	9	11	..
91,000	..	14,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
20,000	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,19,000	21,924	..	..	..	11	133	..	..	216	11	..	..
22,000	..	2,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,13,000	..	7,806	..	..	30	75	..	..	204	9	..	..
688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,000	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,000	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	**Dharampur**	**His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).**	**3rd December 1884.**	**26th March 1921.**	**704**	**112,031**	**10,37,000**
23	Dhari	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3·75	1,454	9,000
24	Dodka	Two Matadars (*Patidar Hindus*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,446	5,000
25	Dudhpur	Thakor Anopsinh Dadabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1879	18th November 1888.	1·75	129	600
26	Gad-Boriad	Thakor Shri Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	5th March 1926.	20th November 1934.	128	11,263	51,000
27	Gadvi	Raja Samansinh Umarsinh, Raja of — (*Bhil*).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1896.	170·82	7,767	6,000
28	Gotardi	Four Shareholders (*Koli*)	..	..	3	430	1,000
29	Gothda	Four Shareholders (*Koli*) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	1,459	10,000
30	Itwad	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	6	1,569	3,000
31	Jambughoda	Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of —(*Parmar Rajput*).	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	11,385	1,33,000
32	**Jawhar**	**Shrimant Raja Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, *alias* Dada Saheb, Raja of — (*Koli*).**	**11th December 1917.**	**16th December 1927.**	**308**	**57,261**	**5,41,000**
33	Jesar	Four Shareholders (*Pagi*)	..	..	1·5	514	3,000
34	Jhari Gharkhadi.	Naik Benda Chhabadia, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1901	26th July 1929.	8·17	507	134
35	Jiral Kamsoli	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5·5	1,253	10,000
36	Jumkha	Raisinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of — (*Baria*).	1880	1st June 1904	1	372	2,000
37	Kadana	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, C.I.E., Thakor of — (*Puwar Rajput*).	28th January 1879.	12th April 1889	132	17,560	1,30,000
38	Kanoda	Three Shareholders (*Baria*)	..	..	3·75	1,387	8,000
39	Kasla Paginu Muwada.	Three Shareholders (*Pagi*)	..	..	1	133	700
40	Kirli	Naik Wadia Koya, Naik of — (Bhil).	1902	23rd March 1928.	21	1,258	800
41	**Lunawada**	**2nd-Lieut. Maharana Sri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of — (*Solanki Rajput*)**	**8th June 19[illegible].**	**27th April 19[illegible].**	**288**	**95,162**	**5,58,000**
42	Mandwa	Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	21st September 1912.	8th January 1915.	16·50	5,595	98,000
43	Mevli	Three Shareholders (*Pagi*)	..	..	5	1,702	9,000
44	Moka Paginu Muwada.	Two Shareholders (*Pagi*)	..	..	1	207	1,000
45	Mahara	Two Shareholders (*Baria*)	..	..	3	453	75

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
10,77,000	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	9	11	..
9,000	..	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,000	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
54,000	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
3,000	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,26,000	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
4,24,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	9	..	..
3,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,26,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
9,000	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
700	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,51,000	9,231	5,001	..	..	11	10	..	105 Rifles.	123	9	..	..
1,00,000	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
9,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
46	Nalia . .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	1	176	1,000
47	Nangam .	Four Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	3	625	3,000
48	Naswadi .	Thakor Kishorsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	12th June 1913.	17th June 1933.	19·50	6,536	48,000
49	Palasni .	Thakor Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	7th February 1889.	6th November 1929.	12	2,758	27,000
50	Palasvihir .	Naik Gondu Walad Laksha, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	2·02	239	188
51	Pandu . .	Six Shareholders (*Khanjada Mahomedan*).	..	..	9	2,341	8,000
52	Pan Talavdi .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	5	935	6,000
53	Pimpri .	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1894	22nd December 1918.	72·94	3,893	4,500
54	Pimpladevi .	Kanjurao Walad Vithia, Pradhan of — (Minor under guardianship of Sukar Mahasha) (*Bhil*).	1913	1st June 1926	3·44	125	165
55	Poicha . .	Six Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	3·75	1,018	3,000
56	Raika . .	Two Shareholders (*One Rajput and the other Maratha*).	..	..	3	554	8,000
57	Rajpipla .	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sri Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Gohel Rajput*).	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,517·50	206,086	24,95,000
58	Rajpur .	Thakor Fatehsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	18th July 1903	24th February 1926.	1·50	195	2,000
59	Rampura .	Four Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	4·50	1,982	11,000
60	Rengan. .	Two Shareholders (*Molesalam*).	..	..	4	587	4,000
61	Sachin .	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Sunni Muslim*).	11th September 1909.	20th November 1930.	49	22,107	3,97,000
62	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpasinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Rajput*).	11th December 1892.	1902	34	8,083	93,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,000	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	..	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39,000	..	1,301	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26,000	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	..	3,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,500	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,90,000	..	50,001	..	..	..	..	25	165	60	13	..	..
2,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,95,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	9	..	..
98,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
63	Sant . .	Maharana Shri Jorwarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of — (*Parmar Rajput*).	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	83,538	4,68,000
64	Shanor . .	Thakor Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	13th September 1909.	19th May 1927	11·25	1,840	36,000
65	Shivbara .	Naik Jiwalia Rangu, Naik of — (*Animist*).	1914	17th November 1930.	4·99	499	485
66	Sihora . .	Thakor Mansinhji Karansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	4th November 1907.	22nd August 1924.	15·50	4,532	33,000
67	Sindhiapura .	Muhamadkhan Amirkhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	30th April 1902.	4th June 1913	4	967	6,000
68	Surgana .	Yeshwantrao Prataprao, Deshmukh of — (*Maratha*).	21st July 1902	21st June 1930	364	15,235	73,000
69	Uchad . .	Thakor Mohamadmia Jitabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	15th June 1895.	24th June 1915.	8·50	3,362	36,000
70	Umeta . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Padhiar Rajput*).	9th January 1917.	9th August 1929	24	5,622	73,000
71	Vadhyawan .	Naik Gangaram Ankush, Naik of — (*Bhil*).	1869	7th April 1903	4·90	147	128
72	Vajiria . .	Thakor Kesarkhanji Kalubawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	17th October 1876.	3rd April 1881	21	5,968	55,000
73	Vakhtapur .	Three Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1·50	390	2,000
74	Varnolmal .	Two Shareholders (*Baria*)	..	..	3·5	684	1,000
75	Varnol Moti .	Ratansinh Bhagwansinh, Thakor of . - (*Rajput*).	1888	6th May 899	2	342	1,000
76	Varnol Nani .	Two Shareholders (*Rajput*)	..	..	1	87	300
77	Vasan Sevada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawarkhanji, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	10th December 1902.	30th June 1903.	12·50	1,604	8,000
78	Vasan Virpur	Six Shareholders (*Molesalam*)	..	..	12·50	4,571	40,000
79	Vasurna .	Samansinh Pandurao, Raja of —.	1912	1st May 1920	132·14	7,329	4,000
80	Virampura .	Thakor Amadkhan Nathukhan, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	1886	12th February 1918.	1	107	1,000
81	Vora . .	. . . Badharkhan Motabawa, Thakor of — (*Molesalam*).	30th October 1901.	27th December 1911.	5	1,407	12,000

N.B.—The Estates comprised in the Thana Circles of Sankleda Mewas and Pandu Mewas have no Police for Mewas in 75.

The Estates in the Dangs which were formerly in the Surat Agency, were amalgamated in the Gujarat States.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,81,000	5,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	9	..	..
37,000	..	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39,000	..	3,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,000	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	..	..	..
38,000	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82,000	3,268	5,968	..	..	.	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
128	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50,000	..	3,852	..	..	.	..	..	..	25	..	..	.
2,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62,000	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,000	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

powers. The Police of these Mewases are incorporated in the Gujarat States Agency Police District. The strength

Agency on the 1st July 1933.

List of Rulers of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Ruler.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Balasinor (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	Nawab Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan.	Nawab of .	Balasinor.	
2	Bansda (*Old Surat Agency*)	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji.	Raja of .	Bansda.	
3	Baria (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I.	Raja of .	Devgad Baria.	
4	Cambay (*Old Kaira Agency*).	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur.	Nawab of .	Cambay.	
5	Chhota Udepur (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji	Raja of .	Chhota Udepur.	
6	Dharampur (*Old Surat Agency*).	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji.	Raja of .	Dharampur.	
7	Jawhar (*Old Thana Agency*).	Shrimant Raja Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, *alias* Dadasaheb, Minor.	Raja of .	Jawhar.	
8	Lunawada (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	2nd Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji.	Raja of .	Lunawada.	
9	Rajpipla (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja of .	Rajpipla.	
10	Sachin (*Old Surat Agency*)	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur.	Nawab of .	Sachin.	
11	Sant (*Old Rewa Kantha Agency*).	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhj Pratapsinhji.	Raja of .	Santrampur.	

List of Chiefs of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Agar	Meherban Thakor Shri Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji.	Thakor of .	Agar.	
2	Bhadarwa . . .	Meherban Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji.	Thakor of .	Bhadarwa.	
3	Chhaliar . . .	Meherban Thakor Shri Ramsinhji Indrasinhji.	Thakor of .	Chhaliar.	
4	Gad-Bariad . . .	Meherban Thakor Shri Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji.	Thakor of .	Gad-Bariad.	
5	Jambughoda . .	Meherban Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji.	Thakor of .	Jambughoda.	
6	Kadana . . .	Meherban Rana Shri Chhatrasalji Pravinsinhji, C.I.E.	Thakor of .	Kadana.	
7	Mandwa . . .	Meherban Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji.	Thakor of .	Mandwa.	
8	Naswadi . . .	Meherban Thakor Shri Kishorsinhji Mansinhji.	Thakor of .	Naswadi.	
9	Palasni . . .	Meherban Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji.	Thakor of .	Palasni.	
10	Sanjeli	Meharban Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji Pratapsinhji.	Thakor of .	Sanjeli	
11	Shanor	Meherban Thakor Shri Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji.	Thakor of .	Shanor.	
12	Sihora	Meherban Thakor Shri Mansinhji Karansinhji.	Thakor of .	Sihora.	
13	Surgana . . .	Meherban Yeshwantrao Pratapprao Deshmukh.	Chief of .	Surgana.	
14	Uchad . . .	Meherban Thakor Shri Mahmadmiya Jitamiya.	Thakor of .	Uchad.	
15	Umeta	Meherban Thakor Shri Himatsinhji Ramsinhji (minor).	Thakor of .	Umeta.	
16	Vajiria	Meherban Thakor Shri Kesharkhan Kalubawa.	Thakor of .	Vajiria.	

N.B.—All these States were in the Old Rewa Kantha Agency with the exception of Surgana which was in the Nasik Agency.

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
		PANDU MEWAS.			
1	Amrapur	Four shareholders	..	Amrapur.	
2	Anghad	Six shareholders	..	Anghad.	
3	Dhari	Six shareholders	..	Dhari.	
4	Dodka	Two Matadars	..	Dodka.	
5	Gotardi	Four Shareholders	..	Gotardi.	
6	Gothda	Four shareholders	..	Gothda.	
7	Itwad	Four Shareholders	..	Itwad.	
8	Jesar	Four shareholders	..	Jesar.	
9	Jumkha	Thakor Raisinh Chandrasinh	Thakor of	Jumkha.	
10	Kanoda	Three shareholders	..	Kanoda.	
11	Kasla Paginu Muwada	Three shareholders	..	Kasla Paginu Muwada.	
12	Mevli	Three shareholders	..	Mevli.	
13	Moka Paginu Muwada	Two shareholders	..	Moka Paginu Muwada.	
14	Nahara	Two shareholders	..	Nahara.	
15	Pandu	Six shareholders	..	Pandu.	
16	Poicha	Six shareholders	..	Poicha.	
17	Raika	Two shareholders	..	Raika.	
18	Rajpur	Thakor Fatehsinhji Himatsinhji	Thakor of	Rajpur.	
19	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders	..	Vakhtapur.	
20	Varnolmal	Two shareholders	..	Varnolmal.	
21	Varnol Moti	Thakor Ratansinh Bhagwansinh	Thakor of	Varnol Moti.	
22	Varnol Nani	Two shareholders	..	Varnol Nani.	

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
		SANKHEDA MEWAS.			
1	Alwa	Thakor Khushalbawa Sardarkhan.	Thakor of	Alwa.	
2	Bhilodia	Two shareholders	..	Bhilodia.	
3	Bihora	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan	Thakor of	Bihora.	
4	Chorangla	Thakor Swarupsinhji Chhtrasinhji.	Thakor of	Chorangla.	
5	Chudesar	Six shareholders	..	Chudesar.	
6	Dhamasia *alias* Vanmala	Thakor Badharkhan Kalubawa	Thakor of	Dhamasia.	
7	Dudhpur	Thakor Anopsinh Dadabawa	Thakor of	Dudhpur.	
8	Jiral Kamsoli	Two shareholders	..	Jiral Kamsoli	
9	Nalia	Two shareholders	..	Nalia	
10	Nangam	Four shareholders	..	Nangam.	
11	Pan Talavdi	Two shareholders	..	Pan Talavdi.	
12	Rampura	Four shareholders	..	Rampura.	
13	Rengan	Two shareholders	..	Rengan.	
14	Sindhiapura	Thakor Muhamadkhan Jitabawa	Thakor of	Sindhiapura.	
15	Vasan Sevada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawarkhanji.	Thakor of	Vasan Sevada.	
16	Vasan Virpur	Six shareholders	..	Vasan Virpur.	
17	Virampura	Thakor Amadkhan Nathukhan	Thakor of	Virampur.	
18	Vora	Thakor Badharkhan Motabawa	Thakor of	Vora.	

List of Estates in the Dangs (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Assistant Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	Remarks
		DANGS.			
1	Amala	Raja Gulalsinh Kamansinh .	Raja of .	Amala	
2	Avchar	Naik Nilsinh Yeshwant . .	Naik of .	Avchar.	
3	Bilbari	Bhavji walad Mahasia Kokna .	Powar of .	Bilbari.	
4	Chinchli Gaded . .	Naik Nayansinh Ankush . .	Naik of .	Chinchli Gaded.	
5	Derbhavti . . .	Raja Sahebrao Badirao . .	Raja of .	Derbhavti.	
6	Gadvi	Raja Samansinh Umarsinh .	Raja of .	Gadvi.	
7	Jhari Gharkhedi . .	Naik Benda Chhabadia . .	Naik of .	Jhari Gharkhedi.	
8	Kirli	Naik Wadia Koya . . .	Naik of .	Kirli.	
9	Palasvihir . . .	Naik Gondu walad Laksha .	Naik of .	Palasvihir.	
10	Pimpri	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao .	Naik of .	Pimpri.	
11	Pimpladevi . . .	Kanjurao walad Vithia (*minor*)	Pradhan of .	Pimpladevi.	
12	Shivbara . . .	Naik Jiwalia Rangu . .	Naik of .	Shivbara.	
13	Vadhyawan . . .	Naik Gangaram Ankush . .	Naik of .	Vadhyawan.	
14	Vasurna . . .	Raja Samansinh Pandurao .	Raja of .	Vasurna.	

AGAR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State originally belonged to the Chohan class of Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji. He was born on the 10th January 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th December 1931. The Thakor has two brothers Mahomedkhan born on 23rd April 1907 and Ahmadkhan born on 11th July 1912.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

BALASINOR.

1. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor in the seventeenth century.

2. The late Nawab Manvarkhanji was, in 1890, granted a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. He died in 1899, leaving a minor son Jamiatkhanji.

3. The present Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji was born on 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1899 on the death of his

father. The administration of the State was handed over to him on 31st December 1915.

4. The Nawab has one daughter.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BANSDA.

1. Bansda is one of the salute States in Gujarat, South of Surat. The country is almost hilly except in the North where it merges into the plains of Gujarat. In the South, the land is covered with dense forests interspersed with mango-groves and intersected by rivers and rivulets. Nature has specially favoured this picturesque part of the country with many irrigation facilities.

2. The Rulers of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs and trace their descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh, the famous and illustrious Ruler of Gujarat who had extended and consolidated the Kingdom of Gujarat in the beginning of the 12th century. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Maharawal Shri Pratansinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

3. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvirandrasinhji, was born on the 1st October 1927.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BARIA.

1. The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. Its connection with the British Government commenced in 1803 when cordial assistance was given to the British Force which occupied Sindhia's Gujarat Districts. This led to the Raja of Baria being declared to be under British Protection by the Treaty of Sirji Anjengaon. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Raja Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908 and was installed on the 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire.

2. His Highness visited England in 1903 and again in 1933. He was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the 1st May 1913. The Honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of personal services rendered in connection with the Great War 1914-18. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1922 and promoted to the rank of Major in 1930.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Excellency Lord Irwin visited Baria on 8th December 1927.

4. The Raja has been granted a Sanad of adoption.

5. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Subhasinhji died in January 1934 leaving two sons and one daughter. The eldest son Maharajkumar Shree Zabbarsinhji was born on the 28th June 1928.

BHADARWA.

1. The Chiefs of this State are Waghela Rajputs. The present Chief is Ranjitsinhji. He was born on 2nd October 1875. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th December 1917 and was installed on 27th February 1918.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji was born on 19th November 1903. He received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

3. The State is included among the groups of States electorate entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The present Thakor was elected a representative member of the Chamber of Princes on 27th July 1928.

4. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CAMBAY.

1. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Moghul of the Najum-i-sani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

2. The present Nawab is His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein Yaver Khan Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 16th May 1911 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 21st January 1915. He was invested with the full powers on 13th December 1930.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

CHHALIAR.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Ramsinhji Indrasinhji. He was born on 24th December 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 18th November 1918. The State was under Agency management up to November 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Laxmansinhji born on 27th November 1914.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born on 16th November 1906 and succeeded his father on 20th August 1923. As he was minor, the State was under administration up to 20th June 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar

College, Rajkot. He visited England in 1926, accompanied by the Administrator Major J. C. Tate.

2. The Raja married a second time on 5th December 1928 the daughter of Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla, as his former wife, the sister of His Highness, died on 10th April 1928.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

DANGS.

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani. Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar. The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs. 27,000 for their Forest and Abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs. 6-8-0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non-Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory. The population, which according to the Census of 1931 was 33,800, consists chiefly of Kokanis, Bhils and Warlis.

DHARAMPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Suryavanshi (or Solar) race. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, succeeded to the *gaddi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932.

2. His Highness visited Europe in 1924 and in 1929 and Australia in 1934 for the benefit of his health. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and is now at King's College, Cambridge.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

GAD BORIAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji. He was born on the 5th March 1926 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1934. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT).

1. The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis formerly notorious robbers and bandits.

2. Prior to 1894, the State was under the Collector of Panch Mahals. It was later transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.

3. Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, the present Thakor, claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India and has been recognised as such by the All-India Rajput Association. He traces his descent to Vachhaji, the founder of the State of Narukot, about the close of the 14th century. He was born on 4th January 1892, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 27th September 1917 and was installed on 2nd February 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on 12th August 1922. He is at present receiving education at the St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in Civil and Criminal matters except that he shall not try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.

JAWHAR.

1. No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Mahommedan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukne was the most prominent having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A. D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Raja, Vikramshah, died on the 10th December 1927 and the succession of his minor son Yeshvantrao to the *gaddi* has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The minor Raja is at present receiving his education in England.

2. The State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the War.

3. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KADANA.

1. The State was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sant State in the thirteenth century.

2. The Ruling family are Puwar or Parmar Rajputs. Rana Shri Chhatrasalji is the present Thakor. He was born on 28th January 1879 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 12th April 1889. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during his minority. He was educated at the Girassia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. The Thakor has no son and has adopted Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji to be his heir.

3. The State is included among the groups of States electorate entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The title of C.I.E. was conferred upon the Thakor on 1st January 1935.

4. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

6. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in Civil and Criminal matters except that he shall not try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda.

LUNAWADA.

1. The Rulers of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwad Patan. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., who was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867, died on 27th April 1929. The Raja was given a Sanad of adoption in 1890 and a personal salute of 11 guns. The present Raja is Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji. He was invested with the powers of the State on 2nd October 1930. A son was born to him on 14th October 1934. The honorary rank of 2nd Lieutenant was conferred on the Raja by His Majesty the King Emperor on the 8th September 1934.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MANDWA.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas and has sixteen villages.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji. He was born on 21st September 1912 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 8th January 1915. After receiving education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and administrative training of the Agency, he was invested with the ruling powers of the State on the 8th October 1932. The Thakor has one son born on 11th December 1933.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

NASWADI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Solanki class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Kishorsinhji Mansinhji. He was born on 12th March 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 28th June 1929. The State was under Agency management up to June 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Chhatrasinhji born on 11th April 1918.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

PALASNI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji. He was born on 7th February 1889 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 16th November 1929. The Thakor has one son Sardarsinhji born on 6th October 1919.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. The Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 24 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Thakors of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans.

2. The Thakors of Sihora and Chhaliar enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers while the remaining are non-jurisdictional estates. The 22 non-jurisdictional estates are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Pandu. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the caste of their Thakors:—

Caste.	Estate.
(7) Kolis	1. Mevli (a).
	2. Gotardi (a).
	3. Kasla Paginu Muvada (a).
	4. Moka Paginu Muvada (a).
	5. Gothda (b).
	6. Jesar (a).
	7. Anghad (a).
(6) Barias—	
Parmar	1. Sihora (a).
Solanki	2. Amrapur (a).
Parmar	3. Kanoda (a).
Parmar	4. Varnolmal (b).
Parmar	5. Nahara (b).
Parmar	6. Jumkha (a).
(9) Rajputs—	
Solanki	1. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha . .	2. Raika (a).

Caste.	Estate.
(9) Rajputs—*contd.*	
Solanki	3. Chhaliar (a).
Solanki	4. Vakhtapur (b).
Solanki	5. Rajpur (b).
Rathod	6. Itwad (b).
Rathod	7. Varnol Moti (a).
Rathod	8. Varnol Nani (a).
Waghela	9. Poicha (b).
(1) Mahomedan	1. Pandu (b).
(1) Hindu—	
Patidar	1. Dodka (Matadars), status not recognised.

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

RAJPIPLA.

1. The Rajpipla State is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency.

2. The Rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century.

3. In 1862, Maharana Gambhirsinhji received a Sanad of adoption. In 1867 the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In 1887 it was, on account of bad administration, found necessary to place the State under British administration. In 1897 Maharana Gambhirsinhji died and was succeeded by his son Maharana Chhatrasinhji.

4. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1925, and was granted the honorary rank of Major on the 8th September 1932.

5. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, was born on the 30th March 1912.

6. His Highness visited Europe several times since 1912.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

SACHIN.

1. The Ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing to the death of Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan II and the minority of his son Nawab Sidi

Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yakut Khan. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the 4th May 1907 when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III was installed on the *gaddi* at the age of 20 years. In recognition of his services in the War he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns. He died on the 19th November 1930 and was succeeded by the present Ruler Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan. He was born on the 11th September 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1930. His succession has been confirmed and recognised by Government. He has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANJELI.

1. This State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chohan Clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Thakor Pratapsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir Kumar Ranjitsinhji (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasinhji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Islam. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams.

2. The Thakors of Mandwa, Vajiria, Gad, Uchad, Agar, Naswadi and Shanor exercise restricted jurisdictional powers, the Thakors of Palasni, Bhilodia and Vanmala have restricted personal jurisdictional powers, while the remaining estates are non-jurisdictional. These 16 non-jurisdictional and the two petty jurisdictional estates of Bhilodia and Vanmala are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Wadia. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of estates arranged according to their sections:—

Caste.	Estate.
Chohan (7)	1. Mandwa (a).
	2. Shanor (a).
	3. Agar (a).
	4. Sindhiapura (a).
	5. Vanmala (a).
	6. Alwa (a).
	7. Gad Boriad (a).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a).

Caste.	Estate.
Rathod (7)—*contd.*	
	2. Chorangla (a).
	3. Nangam (b).
	4. Vasan Sevada (a).
	5. Bihora (a).
	6. Dudhpur (a).
	7. Vora (a).
Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b).
	2. Rampura (b).
Gori (3)	1. Jiral Kamsoli (b).
	2. Chudesar (b).
	3. Nalia (b).
Daima (4)	1. Vasan Virpur—
	First 2 shareholders (a).
	Other 4 shareholders (b).
	2. Rengan (b).
	3. Virampura (a).
	4. Uchad (a).
Solanki (1)	1. Naswadi (a).
Parmar (1)	1. Palasni (a).
Padhiar (1)	1. Pantalavdi (b).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

SANT.

1. The Ruling family of this State are Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on the 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 31st August 1896. He was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on the 1st December 1907. He passed the Diploma examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and School Leaving examination of the Bombay University and was the recipient of several medals and prizes. He went to England in 1929.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SHANOR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Khichi Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements, made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Prabhatsinhji Naharsinhji. He was born on 13th December 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th May 1927. He has one step-brother Udesinhji born on 19th December 1909.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SIHORA.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made, between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mansinhji Karansinhji. He was born on 4th November 1907 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 22nd August 1924. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 13th June 1998. He has two sons Prethurajsinhji born on 22nd December 1929 and Surendrasinhji born on 7th August 1933.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SURGANA.

1. The Ruler of the State is styled " the Deshmukh " or the Chief of Surgana. The Chief Prataprao Shankarrao died on June 21st, 1930, and his eldest son Meherban Yeshvantrao Prataprao Deshmukh born on 21st July 1902 was recognised as his father's successor and installed on the *gaddi* on January 23rd, 1931, and granted full powers in February 1933.

2. The present Chief has one son and one daughter aged about 10 and 12 respectively. Their names are Dhairyashilrao and Shantabai respectively. The son is being educated at Daly College, Indore. The daughter is married. The Deshmukh receives a dress of honour every year from the British Government through the Political Agent who presents it to him at a Darbar at Surgana.

UCHAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Solanki Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A. D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mahomadmiya Jitamiya. He was born on the 15th June 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th June 1915. He has one son Usmanmiya born on the 16th March 1926.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

UMETA.

1. This State is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi River. It consists of two clusters of villages, one of five in the Kaira District and the other of nine in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century. The State was originally included in the Mahi Kantha Settlement and was transferred to Rewa Kantha in 1827.

2. The Chiefs of this State are Padhiar Rajputs. The present Chief Himatsinhji Ramsinhji was born on 9th January 1917 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Ramsinhji on 9th August 1929. He is now studying at Baroda High School. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

VAJIRIA.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Rathod Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Kesharkhanji Kalubawa. He was born on 17th October 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 3rd April 1881. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 9th October 1896. The Thakor has three sons Sahebkhanji born on 13th March 1902, Bapusaheb born on 1st December 1902 and Abdul Hamidkhan born on 16th November 1906. His eldest son Sahebkhanji has two sons Mahmadkhanji and Sikandarkhanji.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Gwalior	His Highness Maharaja Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohta-Sham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat* George Jiyaji Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i Inglistan, Maharaja of —, (*Maratha*)	26th June 1916.	5th June 1925	26,367	3,523,070	2,41,79,000
2	Khaniadhana	† Raja Khalaq Singh, Rao of —, (*Bundela Rajput*).	26th November 1892.	1st November 1909.	68	17,670	40,000

* The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.

† Personal; hereditary title is "Rao".

GWALIOR.

1. Ranuji, the founder of the Scindia family, was in the service of the Peshwa; and from a command in the Paigah or Body Guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in A.D. 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jayapa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the chiefship. Madhuji Scindia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Scindia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Scindia now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

2. Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Scindia's powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Scindia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Scindia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the Maharaja Scindia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry Artillery Sappers and Transport		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 20,650,000	..	..	..	'A' Battery 106	..	1,116	1,523	4,525	13,61[illegible]	21	..	..
80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner. This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British, but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior.

3. Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs tributaries of the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana.

4. Subsequently in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

5. In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

6. At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turns, levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These are now known as Mediatized Chiefs.

7. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow.

8. Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during her life-time, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

9. Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

10. Jankoji Scindia died on 7th February, 1843. His widow, Tara Rani, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gaddi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Scindia". The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior.

11. Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interest of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja.

12. On the advance of British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however, kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force, the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day. The Gwalior army was totally destroyed. A treaty was concluded on 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eighteen lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war, reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

13. In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior and in June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

14. For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Scindia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year and permission was given to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions and exchanges of territory were granted and a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, the British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the fort should be restored to the Maharaja Scindia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000.

15. In 1861 Jayaji Rao Scindia was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a

General in the British army. He was subsequently made a G. C. B., and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

16. Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born 20th October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894, His Highness was entrusted with full powers in his State.

17. His Highness had two wives, the first belonging to the Mohite family of Satara, while the second is the daughter of Bala Saheb Vithal Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November, 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916. The son —the present Ruler of Gwalior His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia in June 1925. On 4th June, 1928, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia, the Order of the Crown of India. She died at Bombay on 23rd November 1931. The Ruler is a minor and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council presided over by Her Highness the Maharani, the mother to His Highness the Maharaja. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalaq Singh. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1914 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1914. In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja. He was granted the title of " Raja " as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present. He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914.

Owing to indebtedness, the Estate is temporarily under superintendence.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue* (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							H. S. Rs.
1	Hyderabad .	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk wal Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of —, (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	6th April 1886	29th August 1911.	82,698	14,436,148	7,98,90,000

* Average for five years ending 1342 Fasli (5th October 1933).

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fateh Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firoz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shab-ud-din Suhrvardi to Abu Bakr, the first Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724, he made himself virtually independent of the Moghul Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748, the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabat Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his Dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a farman, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised and by which a stipulation was made that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty

Average* annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery Infantry and Transport.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H. S. Rs. 8,53,46,000	..	..	974	4,978	11,200		2,250	2,772	13,917	21	..	..

* Average for 5 years ending 1343 Fasli (5th October 1934).

to be called on to supply, should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to Basalat Jang, the Nizam's brother, of the Guntur District. In 1795, Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kurdla and was forced to surrender territories, including the Fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organisation by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French officers in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tippu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August, 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganised under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demand, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At

this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula. By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaints, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical Maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February, 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisine Judge of the High Court,

the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of 1304 Fasli received the Nizam's sanction recognising the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 Fasli. and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are *ex-officio* members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and land-owners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February, 1885, the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. On the 5th November, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand agreed to reduce his costly establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000. Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September, 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August, 1911, after a brief illness. His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan, succeeded him and was officially installed by the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has two half-brothers who were born in 1907. Their names are Mir Ahmad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah). The name of the heir apparent, who was born on the 21st February, 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali

Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzam Jah). The Nizam's sons and half-brothers visited Europe in 1931. The heir apparent (Azam Jah) and his brother (Muazzam Jah) married the Turkish Princesses, daughter and niece respectively of the *ex*-Khalifa Abdul Majid. The marriage took place at Nice in France on the 12th November, 1931. The Nizam's two sons again visited Europe in 1932 and 1933. A son was born to the wife of the heir-apparent on the 6th October 1933, at Nice in France. He has been named Mir Burkat Ali Khan (Mukaram Jah).

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—

1. G. C. S. I., 12th December, 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 6th December, 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th December, 1912.
4. G. B. E., 4th December, 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1918.
6. Title of 'His Exalted Highness' as an hereditary distinction, 1st January, 1918.
7. Title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government' by an autograph letter from the King, dated 24th January, 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915, His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918, His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. In 1928, he paid another visit to Delhi where he stayed in his own palace.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister on the 11th July 1912, and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur who in turn vacated the post in November, 1914, when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November, 1919, a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council", Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., *ex*-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on the 5th September, 1922, from which date Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to his ill-health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April, 1924, but continued as Extraordinary Member of the Council till his death on the 26th November, 1928. He was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, a Paigah Noble, who on the 25th November, 1926, was succeeded by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E. On the 9th May, 1921, an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,60,000 towards the maintenance from September, 1914, to December, 1918, of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th (now 9th Royal) Deccan Horse on active

service. He also subscribed Rs. 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the War amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees has been subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

16. In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922, with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (*Dogra Rajput*).	30th September 1895.	23rd September 1925.	85,885	3,646,243	‡ 2,23,29,000
2	Hunza .	Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Mir of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1892.	6,848	13,585*	31,470†
3	Nagir .	Mir Sir Sikander Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of —.	1871 . .	14th June 1905.	1,245	13,664*	20,745†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.
† These are chiefly in kind.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. *Brief history of Kashmir.*—Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King. From this year till 1846 it remained under the Sikhs, Governors being appointed by the Lahore Darbar.

2. *Brief history of Jammu.*—Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Tribute: To Government.	Tribute: To other States.	Military Forces: 1st Line Reserve Troops: Cavalry.	1st Line Reserve Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Auxiliary Services: Cavalry.	Auxiliary Services: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry.	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States Forces: Cavalry.	Indian States Forces: Artillery and Infantry and Transport	Police Forces.	Salute in guns: Permanent.	Salute in guns: Personal.	Salute in guns: Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.														
2,28,72,000	Two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals.	..	..	..	..	118	45	273	526	6,833	3,091	21	..	..
30,000	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 mashas gold, Chinese 4¾ tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as feoffs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan Singh were killed about 1843 and their estates fell to the survivor except Poonch. Dhyan Singh had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed, the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of the British frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. A separate treaty embodying this arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846. Under that treaty the ruler of Kashmir acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and in token of such supremacy agreed to present annually to the British

Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats and three pairs of Kashmir Shawls. This arrangement was years later altered and the annual presentation made by the Kashmir State now consists of two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals.

From the date of the Treaty of Amritsar the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The Treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country beween the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Maharaja Gulab Singh died on 4th August 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the hereditary title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important events during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of the Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads (No. CXXXIII of 5th March 1862); but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-Amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

5. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died on the 12th September 1885, leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the *gaddi* in 1885, and died in 1925; Ram Singh who died in 1899 and Amar Singh, who died in 1909. Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 and a Lieutenant-General in 1916, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904, but died in July 1905.

6. Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive

Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Hari Singh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members.

7. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E., in January 1918; K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India; G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1929 and G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1933. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931. On the 30th April 1935 he was gazetted a Major-General in the British Army. A son and heir Yuvaraj Shree Karansinghji Bahadur, was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

8. On the outbreak of War in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created. The Kashmir State Forces consisting of one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised on "A" class basis in 1922-23 and classified as 1st Line Troops.

9. Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (*a*) the extension of the Railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (*b*) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (*c*) the adoption of a regular accounts system; (*d*) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (*e*) the introduction of an improved revenue system; (*f*) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (*g*) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph system; (*h*) the introduction of compulsory primary education in Municipal towns and the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls; (*i*) the introduction of Irrigation works; (*j*) the construction of Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river; (*k*) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu; (*l*) the construction of a motor and cart-road from Jammu to Srinagar, *viâ* the Banihal Pass; (*m*) development of industries, and agriculture; (*n*) expansion of co-operative movement; (*o*) establishment of up-to-date Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar and provision of medical relief throughout the State; (*p*) introduction of local self-government in important cities and towns. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made but it is doubtful whether a railway will ever be constructed.

10. The financial condition of the State has been steadily improving, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to 260 lakhs in 1929-30 while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

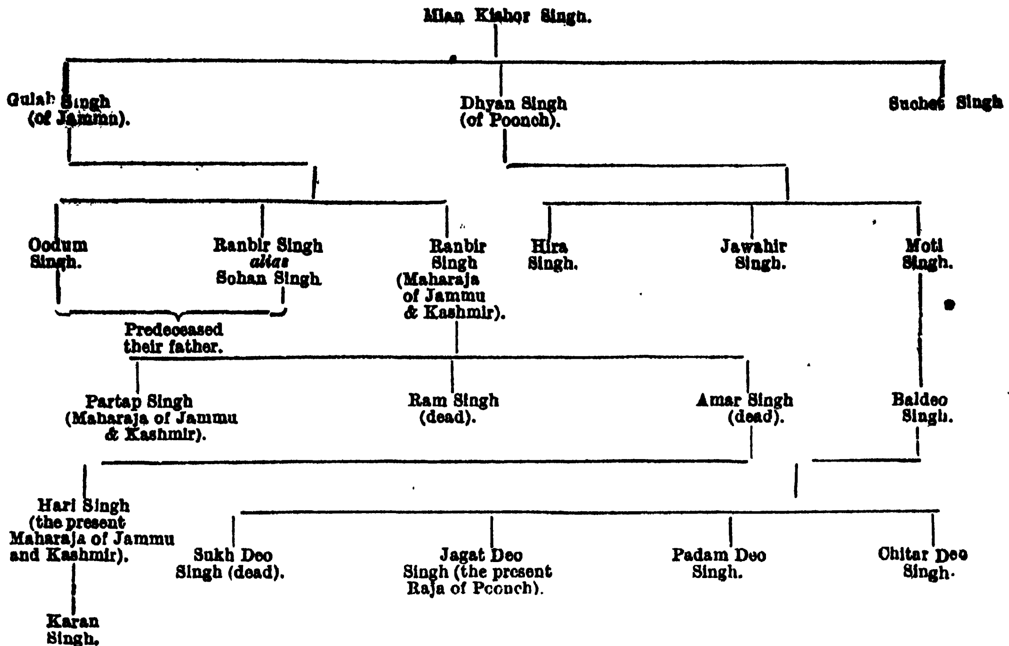
11. *Poonch.*—The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja's (Raja Jagat Deo Singh) connection with the family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of about 12 lakhs. A settlement of the Jagir has been completed. The Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual Nazar of Rs. 231.

12. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilaqas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh, sons of Dhyan Singh, the original holder. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Maharaja Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two *Mians*, as they were then styled, the title of " Raja " and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. In 1859 Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. He died without issue in 1860. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892.

13. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Singh. Raja Baldeo Singh was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was gazetted Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Sukh Deo Singh. Raja Sukh Deo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. In October 1927 Raja Sukh Deo Singh died and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh on the 27th January 1928. A revised *dastur-ul-amal* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

15. The following is the genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir :—



HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza, the Tham of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt, were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocked the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendency of his eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former was detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Safdar Ali died at Yarkand in 1931. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being paid by the Government of India, and the other half by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British Garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1904, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham". The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskàm and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush water-shed, has been permitted to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Subsequently these settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese, but they were again replaced by Hunza in 1914 and have since that date continued to cultivate the land. The Chinese authorities now contend that the Hunza cultivators in Raskam should submit to their jurisdiction and pay them revenue.

Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay an annual tribute of nominal value, in the case of Hunza 16 tolas and 5 mashas of gold, and in the case of Nagir 17 tolas and 1 masha. Both furnish two Companies of 80 men each to the Gilgit Corps of Scouts and each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildare and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921, and Mir Sir Shah Sikander Khan received the title of K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. In 1927 their subsidies were increased by Rs. 1,000 per annum each. In 1932 the Government of India were pleased to present the two Mirs with a saluting gun each. The son and heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan born about 1895. He is Subedar-Major of the Hunza Companies of the Gilgit Scouts. The Chief of Nagir's son and heir, Muhammad Ali Khan, who was born about 1893 and who was similarly Subedar-Major of the Nagir Companies of the Scouts, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving an infant son.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of ——, (*Shiah Muhammadan*).	9th November 1901.	22nd January 1922.	275	39,239	4,04,000
2	Cochin	His Highness Sri Sri Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of ——, (*Kshatriya*).	30th December 1861	25th March 1932.	1,417½	1,205,016	90,00,000
3	Pudukkottai	His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of —, (*Kallar*).	23rd June 1922	24th October 1928.	1,179	400,694	22,88,000
4	Sandur	Raja Srimant Yeshwanta Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Mamlukatmadar Senapati, Raja of—, (*Maratta*).	15th November 1909.	5th May 1928.	167	13,583	*2,21,000
5	Travancore	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—, (*Kshatriya*).	7th November 1912.	1st September 1924.	7,625	5,095,973	2,44,02,000

* Average for the five years ending 31st March 1933.

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah Sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1931 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,98,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	9	..	..
85,23,153	2,00,000	..	17	402 Infantry and Artillery men with 4 guns.	..	..	..	..	685	17	..	..
22,12,000	..	..	19	110 Infantry.	..	..	..	..	303	11	..	..
2,15,000	..	..	..	..	..	2*	..	..	58	..	..	..
2,36,01,000	7,96,430	..	60	1,442 Infantry and 30 Artillery men with 6 guns.*	..	..	..	..	2,441	19	..	..

* Used for saluting purposes.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905, the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 22nd April 1905. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan.

8. The Nawab is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

9. The Nawab has a permanent salute of 9 guns, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A son was born to the Nawab on the 12th October 1925 and a daughter on the 31st August 1927.

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, born in 1861, came to the *gaddi* on the 25th March 1932 on the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 the Darbar has organised a special body of police, 109 strong, to serve as military police. Its present strength is 93 and it is under a European Superintendent.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance of Cheraman Perumal. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary " for these districts . . . . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern ". In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of " Elaya Raja ".

7. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness the late Maharaja on the 1st January 1921.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of thirty and a maximum of sixty, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and the rest nominated, was constituted on the 3rd April 1925.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts. The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 28,776.

2. The Rulers of the State belong to the Kallar tribe, one of the non-Brahmin castes in South India.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondaiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupathi in the North Arcot District, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi, which lies close to the eastern border of the State.

4. The year 1686 may be fixed as the date of the foundation of the State by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. He had already established a powerful chieftaincy in the neighbourhood, and in this year supplanted the Pallavaraya chiefs at Pudukotah. He received the new territory as a reward for

military service rendered to a Ramnad Setupati with whom he also entered into a marriage alliance. His successors extended the territory by conquest and annexation, and by receiving rewards of land for fighting the battles of powerful neighbours in their wars against one another. As the 18th century closed, they had become masters of the whole of the present State, except Kilanilai.

5. In the 18th century, the Tondaimans rendered useful service to the British in their fighting with the French round Trichinopoly and in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan; as also in the Poligar wars. In recognition of these services, the then Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman solicited the confirmation of the grant made to his predecessor by Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore, of the Fort and district of Kilanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant; and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, subject to a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant, though as a matter of fact, this was never demanded or paid and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. On the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman on the 28th May 1928, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman was, with the approval of the Secretary of State, selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gaddi* and was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928. His Highness the Raja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 are nominated by the Darbar, 11 of the latter being officials.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur lies within district of Bellary. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

2. The ruling house of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhosles of Satara; and according to the family legend their ancestors acquired this surname of Gorpade during the Bhamini dynasty from having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkhan with the aid of an igvana known in Marathi as 'Ghorpad'. Siddoji the founder of Sandur conquered it from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. His ancestors distinguished themselves under Sivaji and his family and for the useful services rendered to the royal house of Satara, the Jagir of Gajendragad with the title of Hindurao was conferred on them. Siva Rao was the ruler in 1817 when the treaty of Bassein bound the East India Company to assist the Peshwa against his refractory vassals. Col. Munro was sent to demand the surrender of Sandur on the pretence that the ruler was one of the refractor vassals of the Peshwa. However after the fall of the Peshwa and on Col. Munro's recommendation Siva Rao was reinstated under orders of Government on 1st July 1818. In 1826 a sanad was also granted to him declaring his rights in perpetuity.

3. Another Sanad guaranteeing the right of adoption was issued in 1862.

4. In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

5. The present Ruler of the State is Raja Srimant Yeshwant Rao Ghorpade whose succession was announced at a Durbar held on 20th June 1928. The Raja who was then a minor was invested with ruling powers on the 5th of February 1930. He was married to Srimant Sow Sushila Raje Gorpade by whom a son and heir was born on 7th December 1931. A second son was born on the 16th February 1933, and a daughter on the 8th February 1934.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. He is entitled to vote for a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. On 20th April 1931 a State Council was constituted. It consists of 25 members of whom 21 are non-officials. There is a non-official Deputy President. The Raja has also an Executive Council consisting of four members to help him in the administration of the State. A Chief Court was established in 1932.

TRAVANCORE.

1. Travancore is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevelly with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Darbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line was extended to Trivandrum in November 1931.

3. In Travancore the Ruler is the source of all authority; judicial, administrative and legislative. For more than half a century, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenue of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja through his Minister, the Dewan, who is appointed by a *Neet* or Commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted more or less on the British Indian model.

4 A Legislative Council was instituted in 1888 and in 1904 a Popular Assembly was also established. These bodies were last re-constituted under a Regulation promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1932. The Legislature now consists of two Chambers, namely, the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members of whom sixty-two are non-officials. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies and five by special constituencies representing Commerce, Planters and Jenmis. Fourteen non-

official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Council is composed of thirty-seven members of whom twenty-seven are non-officials. Sixteen members represent the general territorial constituencies and six members are elected by special interests such as Commerce, Jenmis, Planters, Municipalities and Political Pensioners. Five non-officials are also nominated by Government. Women have equal franchise with men and are eligible for membership in both Chambers. The Assembly is constituted on a broad franchise, all those who pay an annual land-tax of five rupees, or a municipal tax of one rupee or profession tax to a municipality or income-tax to Government being eligible to vote. All graduates of a recognised University are also eligible to vote. The franchise for the Council is based mainly on an annual land-tax of twenty-five rupees; and graduates of ten years' standing are also eligible to vote. The Legislature is invested with wide powers of legislation and budgetary control. Members of both Chambers have the right to initiate legislation and to discuss the annual budget, and except in cases of emergency, demands for grants have to be voted by the Legislature before expenditure is incurred. Members of both Chambers have also the right to ask questions and move Resolutions on matters of general public interest. Difference of opinion between the two Chambers is settled by a Joint Committee composed of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. The Ruler, however, reserves to himself his Prerogative to pass legislative measures independent of the Assembly and the Council.

5. Taxation is covered with authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income-tax. A large revenue is derived under Customs, Salt, Excise, Tobacco and Stamps. The State has an independent Postal System of its own and has the right to mint its own coins. The State spends nearly one-fifth of its revenue on education and one-seventh on public works. Travancore is in the forefront of States and Provinces in India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being as high as 41 for males and 17 for females as against an average of 16 and 3 respectively for All-India. There are five First Grade Colleges and two Second Grade Colleges affiliated to the Madras University. There is also a Law College, a Teachers' Training College, a Sanskrit College and a College of Ayurveda.

6. There have been regular Courts of Law in Travancore for over a century. The Supreme Court was constituted as an Appeal Court in 1835 and as a Sadr Court in 1861 and reconstituted as a High Court in its present form in 1882. The High Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and five other Judges and all of them are either Barristers or Graduates-in-Law.

7. The State forces fought side by side with the British Army in the Wars against Tippu Sultan. Subsequently, however, the duties of the military force maintained by the State came to be of a mainly ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

8. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family, which traces its descent from the ancient Chera Kings of South India. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small

village. The Travancore Maharaja was the ally of the British during the wars with the House of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into an alliance with the British Government receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

9. The Ruling Family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* law or the law of inheritance through the female line. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. In 1900 Setu Lakshmi Bai and Setu Parvati Bai were adopted as Ranis of Attingal. The title "Maharani" was conferred on them on 1st September 1924. The Senior Maharani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., and Maharani Setu Parvati Bai was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The heir-apparent bears the title of "Elaya Raja". The Senior Maharani has two daughters born on the 30th December 1923 and 23rd October 1926 respectively. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai has two sons, and a daughter born on 17th September 1916. The elder of the two sons, born on 7th November 1912, is the present Maharaja and the other, born on 22nd March 1922, is the Elaya Raja. Karthika Thirunal, sister of His Highness the Maharaja, was married in January 1934 to Goda Varma Raja, a member of the Poonjar Family. The title of "Her Highness" was formerly conferred only on the Senior Rani of Attingal and in March 1933 the title of "Her Highness" was also conferred upon the mother of the Ruler of Travancore when she is not the Senior Rani.

10. On the 6th November 1931 His Highness the present Maharaja assumed full Ruling Powers.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Mysore .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	29,475	6,557,871	3,45,27,000

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A. D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. At the same time as the Rendition of 1881, His Highness assigned free of charge, to the exclusive management of the British Government, for the purposes of a Cantonment, the lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and renounced the exercise of all jurisdiction in those lands. At the same time the island of Seringapatam was restored to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. On the death of his father he was only ten years old and the government of the State was therefore entrusted to his mother, Her Highness the Maharani C. I., as Regent, assisted by a Dewan and Council of three. After 8 years of useful and progressive administration the Regency terminated on the 8th of August, 1902, on which date His Highness was invested with full administrative powers by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness was made a Knight Grand Commander the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Kt.,

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
3,69,38,000	24,56,000	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore Lancers 526, Mysore Horse 136, Mysore Body Guard* 125.	Mysore Infantry 1,264, Mysore Palace Guard* 500.	6,492	21	..	

* Not yet organised.

C.I.E., O.B.E., who is the President, and two members, *Rajamantrapravina* Diwan Bahadur K. Mathan, B.A. and *Rajamantrapravina* S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir presumptive is His Highness' brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was born on 18th July 1919. The Yuvaraja was born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on the Yuvaraja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the War. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920 and since then he has been a constant visitor to Europe and in 1932 he visited, for the first time, the United States of America.

4. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

5. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6. The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of cattle, and with a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have recently established a cattle breeding station at

Ajjampur. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign to control contagious diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. Active immunisation (Serum Simultaneous method) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results and the peasants have realised the efficacy of this inoculation. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a filature and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.

7. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

8. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver, for 1933 being £2,086,002. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to instal electric lights not only in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, but also in about 130 towns and villages in the State as also to operate the mills in Mysore and Bangalore and the industries in 28 villages.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was in 1923 placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of ordinarily 250 and not more than 275 elected and nominated members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions the Assembly has the right of asking questions and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget. The Legislative Council which was instituted in 1907 was in 1923 enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President, and the members of the Council of His Highness, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members elected and nominated. In addition to the power of making Laws and Regulations, the Council has certain powers of asking questions, moving resolutions and voting on the annual budget by major heads, in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognizance. His Highness's Government have, however, power to restore a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council and also, in cases of emergency, to authorise expenditure not provided in the budget.

10. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 731·62 miles of railway inclusive of 36·2 miles of tramway and projects for further extension of railway com-

munication are under construction or consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. A huge dam has been constructed at Krishnarajasagara across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for purposes of irrigation. Experiments are being made with tube-wells. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed; while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention. There are 280 Medical Institutions affording free medical relief to the public, inclusive of the Mental Hospital, the Leper Asylum and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields, the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mysore. A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 7,692 with a strength of 311,957 pupils. All education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service and since 1917-18, this has been extended to the general public also. The finances of the State are in a sound condition. There is a Sandalwood oil factory at Mysore worked under State management. In order to make use of the valuable Iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with a 80 ton Blast Furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of a good market for pig iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Siemen's basic open hearth process has been recently sanctioned together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory. The State has from time to time raised public loans (both in and outside Mysore) for financing large productive works and for creating a sinking fund for their repayment an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget. The total public debt outstanding at the end of December 1934 is Rs. 607 lakhs, and the total amount at the credit of the Loan Sinking Fund on the some date is Rs. 413 lakhs. A Regulation for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population.	Average annual income (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Amb . .	Major Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1877 . .	5th January 1907.	*225	36,000	3,14,400
2	Chitral .	His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 . .	3rd March 1895.	4,000	80,000	Not known.
3	Dir .	Khan Bahadur Nawab Shah Jehan Khan, Nawab of —, (*Mohammadan*).	...	18th May 1925	3,000	250,000	3,50,000
4	Phulera	Khan Bahadur Atta Mohammad Khan (*Mohammadan*).	1879 .	28th February 1897.	36	6,644	20,000
5	Swat . .	Miangul Gul-shahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of —, (*Mohammadan*).	1878 . .	3rd May 1926	1,800	216,000	15,55,000

* Including trans-border territory.

AMB.

Amb State comprises the following territories:—

(1) The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhkak tract in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief.

The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District. (The State of Phulera comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal).

(2) The Chief of Amb occupies an unique position, for he is at once an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal chief as regards Feudal Tanawal, and a British subject on account of his tenure of a large *jagir* and certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil.

(3) The status of Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest. It is governed by Regulation II of 1900, which enacts that except as regards offences punishable under sections 121-130 of the Indian Penal Code (rebellion and sedition) or under sections 301 to 303 (murder and culpable homicide), or any other offence specified by the written order of the local Government, the administration of criminal justice should, in the Amb portion of Feudal Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb. The administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue within these tracts are vested in the Chief, and the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
2,55,000 Gusara Khas 59,400	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,14,400 ...	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	11	...
3,50,000	Ditto	...	...	...	61	5,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,55,000	Receives an allowance from Government.	...	...	...	500	8,000	...	...	600	...	...	...

is excluded. The Amb portion of the Feudal Tanawal is about 174 square miles in area, and contains a population of 31,299 (Census 1931).

(4) The present Chief of Amb, Major Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., is head of the Hindual division of the Tanawali tribe. He was born in 1877, and succeeded his father, on the latter's death in 1907. At the time of his succession, some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for his brothers. Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance, and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

(5) The Nawab has the following sons:—

(1) Muhammad Farid Khan—born on the 16th June 1893, from a Tanawali wife,

(2) Aurengzeb Khan—born on the 19th April 1907, from a Pathan wife,

(3) Haidar Zaman Khan—born on the 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanawali wife.

(6) In January 1919, the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief of Amb together with an annual allowance. In June 1921, the present Nawab received the title of K.C.I.E., in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his influence across the border to bring the tribesmen to terms.

(7) The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7-lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry and Snider rifles ammunition is turned out.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara District. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th Century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar.

2. In 1876, Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession, Aman-ul-Mulk ruled only over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892, his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit. The present Mehtar's territory comprises the whole of the country drained by the Chitral river, down to Arandu.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the country was constantly disturbed, culminating, in March 1895, in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jardol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was installed provisionally as Mehtar over the Kator districts excluding the Narsat Ilaqa now in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the Command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then, a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Indian Infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of Mountain Battery. It was reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Indian Infantry.

* NOTE.—They were:—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.
2. Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

6. 110 Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai Pass. They are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these Levies, the Corps of Chitrali Scouts numbers 989 men. These also are armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

7. His Highness maintains a force of 3,000 men, called the "Bodyguard", for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1919. A further 300 rifles were handed over to him in 1925 and 681 in 1927. The Bodyguard is called up for training by companies, and has attained a good standard of efficiency.

8. The present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy; in April 1902, he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He visited India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

In September 1907, he paid an informal visit for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

He has also the honour of attending His Majesty the King Emperor's Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal.

In May 1918, the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

In January 1919, His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. In October 1921, he paid a visit to India, and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ajmer in November. Earlier in the same month, His Highness spent two days in Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, as the guest of His Excellency Lord Reading. His Highness also visited Indore, Bombay, Jammu and at the last named place, was received in formal Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.

In August 1923, His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand. Sir William Birdwood, Bart., visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924.

In November 1923, His Highness left Chitral for the Haj visiting *en route* Peshawar, Delhi and Bombay. Embarking at Bombay, he proceeded to Basra, Baghdad, Jerusalem, Jeddah, Mecca, and Madina where he was the guest of King Hussain. His Highness returned in August 1924.

In 1926, His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar. He was again in India between October the 8th and December the 1st, 1928, accompanied by the Assistant Political Agent. On this occasion, he visited the Wali of Swat at Saidu, was the guest of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, during his stay in Peshawar, and the guest of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in Rampur. He also visited the Prince of Wales Military College at Dehra Dun, where one of his sons was studying and left four of his younger sons at Dehra Dun for private tuition.

At Delhi he was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness proceeded to India in November 1931. He was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Viceroy in Delhi, and after staying a

considerable time in Peshawar he returned to Chitral by Air on the 27th April 1932.

9. There has been marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

10. At the Mehtar's request, an Officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921 and finished in 1923.

A survey of Chitral was carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India during the years 1928 and 1929.

11. The Mehtar received a subsidy the greater part of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain. The sum paid by Government was increased in 1928 in consideration of the cost of the maintenance of His Highness' Bodyguard and of certain undertakings by His Highness as regards the prices at which local supplies should be furnished to the troops. With effect from April 1927, an annual sum has been granted to him as compensation for loss of revenue on account of establishment of a Charas Bonded Warehouse at Chitral.

12. The Mehtar has the following legitimate sons by a daughter of Pehlwan, late Mehtar of Yasin. Muzaffar-ul-Mulk has a daughter and two sons, and Khadev-ul-Mulk one son:—

(1) Nasir-ul-Mulk, born in 1898.
(2) Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, born in October 1901.
(3) Hissam-ul-Mulk, born in September 1902.
(4) Khadev-ul-Mulk, born in 1904.

By a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Ataliq Bahadur:—

(5) Khushwakt-i-Mulk, born in 1913.
(6) Khushamd-i-Mulk, born in 1920.
(7) Ghulam Muhayuddin, born in 1922.

By a sister of Badshah Khan, the 1st Nawab, late Nawab of Dir:—

(8) Muhammad Muta-ul-Mulk, born in 1918.
(9) Khusrau-i-Mulk, born in 1920.
(10) Khalil-ul-Mulk, born in 1927.
(11) Mubarak-ul-Mulk, born in 1928.

The four eldest sons of His Highness were educated at Islamia College, Peshawar. They have now been appointed by His Highness as Governors of the following districts—

(1) Shahzadah Nasir-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mastuj.
(2) Shahzadah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Governor of Turikho.
(3) Shahzadah Hussam-ul-Mulk, Governor of Drosh.
(4) Shahzadah Khadev-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mulikho.

Nasir-ul-Mulk, the eldest, left the College in May 1924, having graduated. He was awarded an Honorary Lieutenancy in the Army. He was attached

to the 6th Royal Battalion 13-F. F. Rifles in Delhi for Military training for one year in November 1926. On the completion of this period of training, he was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant of the Regiment. He accompanied His Highness on tour to India in November 1931, and later joined his regiment for two months' further Military training. He has been appointed to Mardan to complete his civil training. Promotion to the rank of Honorary Captain was approved by His Majesty in the Gazette of January 2nd, 1934. Two sons are at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun and two are being educated at the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun. The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which at one time were rather strained, are now excellent.

13. In 1914, the administration of the Khushwakt district, which, since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on the 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916, an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule; it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

14. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, and the Afghan Fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force, the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, upto the 16th January 1921, on which they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services in this connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a personal salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

15. On the outbreak of the War in Europe, the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers to the Empire, of both personal service and the whole resources of his State, but fortunately during 1915, all was quiet in and round Chitral State, and there was no need to call upon him.

16. In 1932, the title of His Highness granted to the Mehtar in 1919 was made permanent and hereditary and a formal announcement was made accordingly by the Political Agent at a Durbar held in Chitral on the 18th July of that year.

17. During the year 1932 an international commission met at Arandu to demarcate a small strip of boundary in that neighbourhood between Afghanistan and Chitral. This portion of the international boundary was left undemarcated in 1895 and had ever since been a source of trouble and dispute with particular reference to the area known as Dokalim. This place was claimed both by Afghanistan and Chitral and had been occupied sometimes by one Government and sometimes by the other. It was finally handed over by the Commission to the Afghan Government.

DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yasafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. Muhammad Sharif Khan, the first Chief in treaty agreement with the Government of India, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length, in 1890, driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Law's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required and to arrange to protect telegraph communications when and where established. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the area occupied by the tribes dwelling on the right bank of the Upper Swat, which till then had been practically independent. On the whole the engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Government were carried out satisfactorily. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897, the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat Valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. When the Mad Fakir attempted in November—December 1898 to attack the Chitral Road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul Valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra. In the same year the Nawab came

to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurengzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, established himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Up to this time, dispute between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, occurred constantly.

9. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. In practice, the policing of the Chitral road is carried out by the Dir Levies, an irregular force maintained and paid by Government. There were also clauses designed to arrest the deforestation of Panjkora Kohistan.

10. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908, and in 1911 he had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

11. The income which the Nawab derived from the forests of Panjkora Kohistan enabled him to hold his own up till the end of 1913 against his younger brother, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river who had rebelled against him, ejected his officials in 1907 and had been struggling to maintain their independence.

12. The Nawab fulfilled his agreements with Government. The internal affairs of the State however were far from peaceful. Attempts at rebellion were numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khan of Sindh and the Akhunzadas of Khal, aided by the Khans of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandol, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral, and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab regained his position in Dir. For a time his power declined. In June 1914, however, Miangul Jan was shot treacherously by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime was never fixed but the result was that by the loss of their leader the faction then opposing the Nawab, became innocuous and there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December, the Nawab's health caused grave anxiety, but early in 1915 he recovered.

13. In March 1915, the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the river, combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah, defeated the forces of the Nawab, and declared themselves independent of him. They persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to be their Ruler. A movement to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State nearly embroiled the clans at the outset, with Government, but fortunately they withdrew in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab, who had been Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt was made also at an invasion of the Maidan tract by the Khan of Barwa.

14. In August and September 1915, persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and at first, with the help of the Nawab, their attacks were driven off, but eventually the posts of Panjkora, Sado and Serai had to be evacuated, and were burnt by the enemy.

15. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the anti-British activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

16. Towards the end of the year, there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sindh against the Nawab and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout the State. During the disturbances Adinzai and the rest of the clans of the Lower Swat on the right bank passed under the control of Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah. Nawab Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamozai in 1916, but was defeated in Nipki Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans.

17. In the first half of 1916, the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans; by the end of June he had established his hold on the right bank of the river as far as the Shamozai tract.

18. The relations between Nawab Badshah Khan and the Mehtar of Chitral which had been strained for some time past, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus restored to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's faction, departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year, owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being to oust entirely the Nawab's authority from Swat. Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21. In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary, subject to loyalty and good service, and the Nawab's subsidy was raised to Rs. 50,000 per annum with effect from 1st June 1918. At the same time Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was recognized as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, especially the Adinzai tract. He had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands

of Miangul of Swat. Adinzai, however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922, under certain conditions binding on both parties.

25. In July 1923, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit.

26. Nawab Badshah Khan died on the 4th February 1925. His second son Alamzeb Khan of Jandul aspired to usurp the Khanate by force of arms and was strongly supported by the Khan of Khar and the Miangul of Swat who hoped for an extension of their territory. At first an armed conflict which would have thrown the whole State into chaos and would have threatened Chitral road, appeared imminent, but a combination of events, frustrated Alamzeb Khan's intentions and finally at a Conference at Chakdarra he acknowledged his brother Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan as ruler of the Dir State and in consequence was granted certain lands and allowances. In June 1928 he was evicted by the Nawab from these lands, after a weak resistance, on grounds of disloyalty to his brother. He took refuge at Jar in Bajaur. In 1931, the Khan of Khar made an alliance with the Nawab of Dir and Alamzeb Khan therefore left Jar, and went to Utman Khel country.

27. Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan was formally recognised by the Government of India as the Nawab of Dir in a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Chakdarra on the 13th May 1925, when the Nawab received a Khillat of Rs. 15,000.

At the same time, an agreement was executed by the Nawab undertaking certain responsibilities in connection with the Chitral road in return for an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000. The Nawab received the title of Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in June 1933.

28. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Nawab with his Jirga was accorded an interview on the right bank of the river.

29. In October 1929, the Nawab was granted an interview at Chakdarra by H. E. the Viceroy and in April 1930, H. E. paid a visit to Kamrani Sar in Dir.

30. In January 1932, the Painda Khels probably as a result of agitation by Red Shirts from B. T. suddenly rose and burnt Warai Levy Post. Other tribes followed their example and burnt Robat and Laram Levy Posts. The situation was brought under control partly by action taken by the Nawab and partly by the despatch of a Column to Chakdarra and threat of action from the air.

31. From March to August 1932, the Nawab's forts in Jandul were attacked continuously by Bajaur tribesmen led by the Faqir of Alingar and the Nawab's brother Alamzeb Khan. The Nawab succeeded in holding his own. There was again considerable trouble in Jandul mostly anti-Government. The Nawab maintained his position.

32. The passage of the Chitral Relief Columns through Dir State in 1932 was attended with considerable anxiety on account of the open hostility of some of the Bajauris and the doubtful attitude of the Painda Khels and other Dir tribes. A Column had to be despatched to Bandagai to deal with the Bajauris while the Nawab was successful in preventing his own tribes from causing serious trouble.

33. The Balambat bridge over the Panjkora River at Zulumkot built in 1931 was completely destroyed by flood in July 1933. It was reconstructed

in September 1933. During the construction of bridge the troops encamped at Kamrani Sar and Timulgarha. On the completion of the bridge they were withdrawn on the 15th September 1933 and the safety of the bridge was entrusted to the Nawab.

34. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

PHULERA.

1. The State of Phulera which comprises some 98 small villages with a population of 6,644 (Census of 1931), is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and its boundaries are defined in Regulation No. II of 1900. The administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his territory in Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife:—

(1) Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
(2) Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
(3) Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
(4) Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.
(5) Mohammad Ahmed—born 15th July 1923.

His uncles, Muhammad Umar Khan, and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives, hold Guzaras in villages within the estate and gradually have become independent of the Chief.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors. The Guzara Khors are not paying any rent at present to the Khan as in 1912. According to a compromise the Khan consented to take some villages from Guzara Khors in lieu of the revenue. This not only increased his income but also strengthened his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

4. Historically Phulera was a dependency of Amb State but this subordination has been purely nominal since Painda Khan of Amb delegated all his powers over its lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee. For all practical purposes, it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour. The relations of the two chiefs are not defined specifically in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries, the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb.

SWAT.

1. The present ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada, is the grandson of the Akhund of Swat, who was the first member of the family to attain prominence. The Akhund, whose real name was Abdul Ghafur, was born in 1784 of Safi Mohmand parents, probably in Upper Swat. He emigrated at an early age to the Yusafzai tract of British India, where he acquired a great reputation for sanctity with the title of Akhund. Having become implicated in the murder of Khadi Khan of Hund, he migrated to Akora, and after

being defeated by the Sikhs in 1829, when he led a large tribal army of the Yusafzai against them, he fled to Bajaur and finally settled at Saidu in Upper Swat, where he married and resided until his death in 1877 at the age of 93. Throughout the 50 years of his residence at Saidu, he was the leading man in Upper Swat, a position he owed rather to his great spiritual reputation than to any attempt to exercise temporal authority. His attitude towards the British Government seems to have been friendly, and it was against his advice that the tribesmen of Buner committed the many depredations, which led to the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863.

2. After his death, the Swat Valley relapsed into the state of chronic faction fighting which had preceded his rise to power, and one of the two principal factions was led by his eldest son Abdul Hanan, who was known as Elder Mian Gul. He and his brother Abdul Khaliq continued to play an important part in tribal politics, allying themselves at one time with Umra Khan of Barwa and later with Rahmatullah Khan of Dir, who were engaged in continual tribal warfare. In 1895, when the Swat Valley was entered by a British expedition to relieve Chitral and punish Umra Khan, the Mian Guls, as the sons of the Akhund were called, took part in the unsuccessful defence of Malakand, but after peace was restored, made overtures to the British Government through the Political Agent. These were received coldly, because it was realised that their authority and influence over the tribes of Upper Swat was almost negligible. At the beginning of July 1897, the Full Jirga of Upper Swat came in for the first time to express their friendly feelings, but three weeks later, led by the Mian Guls, they joined in the attack on the Malakand inspired by the Sartor Faqir. This necessitated an expedition to Saidu, which was accomplished with only slight opposition. A fine of arms and money was collected, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Maliks and tendered complete submission.

3. Soon after this, the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons, of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan, was murdered in 1904.

4. Three years later, the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms, and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strife did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

5. In 1915, the excellent relations which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat, were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise "Jehad". His efforts resulted in a very half-hearted attack on the Malakand Moveable Column, which was easily repulsed; but in order to punish the tribes for this unprovoked aggression, a blockade was established against the whole of Upper Swat, which remained in force till the end of the year.

6. Shortly before this, the tribes of Upper Swat had called in Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sittana to be their "King" and to assist them in freeing the tribes on the right bank of the Swat river from the oppressive rule of the Nawab of Dir. Abdul Jabbar Shah aided by the Sandaki Mullah succeeded in ousting the Nawab from Swat, and consolidated his position as ruler by driving out the two surviving Mian Guls, who fled to Addinzai and

joined the Nawab. In 1916, the Nawab attacked Abdul Jabbar Shah and reconquered some of his possessions on the right bank, thus enabling the Mian Guls to re-establish themselves at Saidu on the left bank, while Abdul Jabbar Shah was engaged elsewhere. Chaotic anarchy then prevailed in Upper Swat until September 1917, when the Jirga decided that they no longer wished to retain Abdul Jabbar Shah, who left the country. Miangul Gul Shahzada was left as the most powerful man in Swat and soon after was accepted as "King" in place of Abdul Jabbar Shah.

7. He proceeded with the help of the Sandaki Mullah to organise the tribes on both sides of the river against the impending attempt of the Nawab of Dir to recover his lost territory on the right bank. The Nawab's attack was launched in August 1918 and met with some initial success, in which Miangul Shirin Badshah, younger and only surviving brother of Gul Shahzada, was killed. His death caused great resentment both in Swat and Bajaur against the Nawab, who was unable to follow up his success, and withdrew his lashkars. He renewed his attempt in the spring of the following year but met with very determined resistance from the Mian Gul, whose army was reinforced by detachments from Ghorband and Chakesar. The Swatis finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Nawab in August 1919, and not only freed all the right bank of the river from the Nawab, but also captured from him a considerable portion of the Addinzai Valley north of Chakdarra. For the next three years, the Nawab continued to make intermittent but determined efforts to recover Addinzai from the Mian Gul. These attempts were unsuccessful but in the summer of 1922 the Government decided that this state of constant warfare across the first stage of the Chitral road could no longer be permitted, and the Mian Gul was induced by political pressure to abandon Addinzai to the Nawab. A boundary was then settled by formal agreement and although feeling between the two Chiefs remains exceedingly bitter, there has been no open outbreak of hostilities between them since agreement was concluded.

8. The Mian Gul's self-control was severely tested in 1925, when the late Nawab died, and internal disputes as to the Dir succession appeared to offer a golden opportunity of recovering Addinzai. However, the threat of the movement of troops to Chakdarra and his desire to stand well with Government, whose formal recognition as Ruler of Swat he desired to obtain, caused wiser counsels to prevail.

9. Having been freed by the Addinzai agreement from anxiety as to the defence of that border, the Mian Gul devoted his energies in 1923 to the conquest of Buner and Chakesar, where already he had succeeded in forming a strong faction favourable to his rule. His principal opponent in this area was the Nawab of Amb, who had acquired during the preceding years some control over Buner, but had made himself obnoxious to the tribes. The Nawab of Amb proved no match for the Mian Gul either in diplomacy or in military force, and the latter conquered the whole of Buner with hardly any fighting and set up a strong civil administration backed with irregular but efficient troops. So great was the Mian Gul's power and ambition that it was considered advisable to warn him that he would not be permitted to extend his conquests beyond the Indus, and this undertaking he gave without [illegible]

10. The Mian Gul spent the next two years in organising his new territory and in endeavouring to secure formal recognition as Ruler of Swat from the Government. This recognition was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1926, and on the 3rd May 1926, the Chief Com-

missioner visited Saidu and held a public Durbar, at which the Mian Gul was proclaimed Wali of Swat with an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000 from Government. At the same time a formal agreement was signed, by which the Mian Gul gave the usual undertakings of loyalty and good service, and promised to abide by the Addinzai agreement and to refrain from any interference or intrigue in certain territories to the east of Buner. The latter condition was imposed in the interest of tribal peace and to protect the Nawab of Amb against his powerful neighbour. This agreement is personal with the Mian Gul, and carries with it no guarantee of Government support for either the Mian Gul or his successors. So long however as the arrangement lasts it promises to secure internal peace for Swat and Buner and for Government a strong and friendly Chief with whom to negotiate.

11. In August 1926, a hereditary seat in the Provincial Durbar was bestowed on the Mian Gul. He has two sons, Mohamad Abdul Haq, commonly known as Jahanzeb, and Fazal-i-Mahmud known as Sultan-i-Rum. Jahanzeb, who is 20 years of age, left the Islamia College, Peshawar, after passing the First Arts Examination. Sultan-i-Rum was born in September 1927.

12. The strength and efficiency of the Mian Gul's rule has been illustrated already. The whole of Swat and Buner has with his consent and co-operation been surveyed in detail by parties of the Indian Survey Department. In the spring of 1926, Sir Aurel Stein was able to carry out as the guest of the Mian Gul a prolonged archæological survey of Upper Swat and Chakesar and visited places where hitherto no European had penetrated.

13. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Mian Gul in his capacity of Wali of Swat, was accorded an interview with his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on the left bank of the river.

14. In 1927, the Swat forests were inspected by Mr. Parnell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and in 1928 Khan Sahib Malik Allayar Khan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was deputed to demarcate the forests and prepare a working plan in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. Parnell in the previous year. The forests were worked for a time under a contract by Messrs. Spedding, Dinga Singh and Co., but arrangements with this Firm subsequently broke down and there have been no fellings since 1930.

15. The Mian Gul was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on January 1st, 1930, and was invested with the insignia by H. E. the Viceroy at Saidu in April 1930. His full name and titles are Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of Swat.

16. During 1931, Red shirt agitators in British Territory did their best to undermine the Wali's authority throughout his dominions. A rebellion which had been planned to take place was nipped in bud by the arrest at the end of December of the leading spirit, a Mulla of Chakesar known as the Sundia Baba. The Sundia Baba is now dead.

17. After the disturbances of 1931, the Wali has continued steadily to consolidate his power and develop his State, though hampered by lack of funds due to the prevailing financial depression. Roads for motor traffic have been constructed up several of the side valleys of the main Swat Valley, and the foundations of a Zenana Hospital have been laid at Saidu.

18. Jahanzeb, the eldest son of the Wali Swat, was recognised by the Government of India as his heir-apparent in a Durbar held at Saidu by the Political Agent on behalf of H. E. the Governor on 15th May 1933.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1931 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bahawalpur .	Major His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Saif-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, wa Muin-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Nawab of —.	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	16,434	984,612	45,50,000
2	Bilaspur (Kahlur).	His Highness Raja Anand Chand, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	26th January 1913.	18th November 1927.	453	100,994	3,00,000
3	Chamba .	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	10th October 1890.	23rd September 1919.	3,127	146,870	8,87,000
4	Faridkot .	* Lieut. His Highness Farzand-i-S'aadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur*, Raja of — (*Barar Jat Sikh*).	29th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	638	164,364	17,32,000
5	Jind . .	† Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Sidhu Jat Sikh*).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,299	324,676	24,00,000
6	Kapurthala .	‡ Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad-i-D a u l a t-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of — (*Ahluwalia Sikh*).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	599	316,757	36,00,000 (including Oudh estates.)
7	Loharu .	§ Lieutenant Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of —(*Afghan*).	23rd March 1911.	30th October 1926.	226	23,338	1,37,000
8	Maler Kotla .	Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (*Sherwani Pathan*).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	165	83,072	8,50,000
9	Mandi . .	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Chandra Bansi Rajput*).	20th August 1904.	28th April 1913.	1,139	207,465	12,58,000

* Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858 and of "Farzand-i-S'aadat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1879.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860. The title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

‡ The title of Raja was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The local authorities have been authorised to address the Nawab as "Fakhr-ud-Daula".

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
44,25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	713	926	17	..	..
2,50,000	8,000 (Nazrana)	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	97	11	..	..
7,87,000	2,307-4-0 (Nazrana)	..	..	3	..	..	16	153	67	11	..	..
14,49,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	(a) 289	198	11	..	..
23,50,000	..	..	70	152+27	..	..	25	833	341	13	15	15
35,00,000 (including Oudh estates.)	..	..	15	10	..	..	17	687	346	13	15	15
1,35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	40	9	..	..
8,37,000	..	..	..	50	..	..	40	(b) 537	250	11	..	..
12,31,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	11	Band (c) 27 Infantry 31 Sappers 156	141	11		..

(a) Includes 137 Sappers.
(b) Includes 311 Sappers.
(c) Not yet organised.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (1931 Census).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
10	Nabha . .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Aqidat-Paiwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Partap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Sidhu Jat Sikh*).	21st September 1919.	19th February 1928.	947	287,574	25,55,000
11	Patiala . .	† Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL. D. A.D.C., Maharaja of — (*Sidhu Jat Sikh*).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,942	1,625,520	1,45,00,000
12	Sirmur (Nahan)	His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Rajput*).	10th January 1913.	13th August 1933.	1,046	148,568	5,90,000
13	Suket . .	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	1894 .	13th October 1919.	392	58,408	2,73,000

* The title of Farzand-i-Arjumand Aqidat Paiwand was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition of Daula-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

† The title of Farzand-i-Khas was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words Daulat-i-Inglishia were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *viâ* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
20,09,000	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	482	379	13	..	15
1,16,00,000	..	..	..	90	..	..	(a) 826	(b) 2,207	1,403	17	19	19
5,48,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	340 (Sappers)	206	11	..	..
2,72,000	11,000	..	..	..	..	..	8	31	36	11	..	..

(a) Includes 139 Patiala Horse Guard which has not yet been organised.

(b) Includes 91 Transport Corps and 174 Patiala Horse Foot. The latter have not yet been organised.

Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Mohammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four. The young Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913 the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins,

I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to whose suite he had the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. and in this connection the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon His Highness in March 1922. His Highness received his administrative training under Mr. N. Bolster, I.C.S., his Tutor and Guardian from 1920 till March 1923. On the 1st October 1922 on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers subject to certain safeguards and on the 1st April 1923 became the head of the Council of Regency. His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as Honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K. G. O. C. I. Horse. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931 respectively. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major in August 1932. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. The State furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

7. The State has entered as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej River are utilised to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. It is now estimated that an area of about 900.000 acres of State waste land may eventually receive perennial irrigation from this project.

8. A son and heir (Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924. His Highness was in England from 21st June 1924 till August 1924, and again for short periods in 1931, 1932 and 1933-34.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 40 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the South-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a sanad was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bije Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E., on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. His Highness visited Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. In 1927 the Government of India sanctioned the abdication of His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., and the succession of his minor son Tikka Anand Chand who was born on the 26th January 1913. During his minority the administration was carried out by a Council of Administration. The young Raja was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he completed his studies by standing first in the post-diploma examination. He then received administrative training in the Gurgaon District and later in his own State and was invested with full ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, at Bilaspur on 9th January 1933. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jubbal in the summer of 1931.

3. A land revenue settlement was commenced during the minority and was completed at the end of 1933. The *ex*-Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He died at Benares in November 1931.

The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes; and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,307-4-0 annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by an officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor, and Dr. J. Hutchison, a medical missionary who has devoted his life's leisure to the study of the Hill States and their history, have arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 10th October 1890 and at an Installation Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor as Chamba on the 24th April 1920 a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his late father. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh, in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923 and is assisted by a British Officer appointed as his Adviser. A sanad conferring the power

of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922.

4. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

6. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Raja on the 8th December 1924. The Tikka joined the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, in November 1933.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906. During his minority, the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds. For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3. As the present Ruler, Raja Har Indar Singh, was then a minor the administration was, until his Investiture with ruling powers in October 1934, conducted by a Council of Regency which later gave place to a Council of Administration. The minor Raja accompanied by his mother and younger brother proceeded to England in April 1923, under medical advice, and returned in February 1924. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, with Mr. E. M. Atkinson, O.B.E., as his private tutor. He passed his diploma examination in April 1932 and commenced his administrative training in the State in November 1932 under the guidance of Mr. M. H. Jones, I.C.S. In February 1933 he married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh, a rais of Bhareli, Ambala District. From July to December 1933, he underwent Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse to which he was attached as an Honorary temporary Lieutenant. He also received administrative training in Simla in the Summer of 1934 under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness was invested with ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on the 17th October 1934 and was at the same time gazetted as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the late Maharaja of Bharatpur but herself died in 1929. The present Ruler's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with Ruling Powers.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughter became

the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son. Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gaddi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised from 9 to 11 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajindra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malerkotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Darbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14, was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and the Jind State Forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His State Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active service in East Africa, having rendered excellent service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1919 and also on the Afghan front.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906, and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as a

hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926.

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 25th September 1918. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1931.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Raja Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901 a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909, 1911 and 1932. In 1932 His Highness visited the Dutch East-Indies. His Highness has four surviving sons, the Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, I.A. (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907). The second son

of His Highness, Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh (born 1893), who was a Minister in the Government of the United Provinces, died in April 1932. All His Highness' sons received their education in England. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh is a M.A. of Oxford University and was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918, being promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the 18th January 1930. He was A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the "Tikka Raja" instead of the "Tikka Sahib". His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. A son and heir was born to the Tikka Raja in October 1934.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State Forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State Forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Durbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I., and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921, on which date His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and is now Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs). His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926, and was created a G.B.E. on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee celebration in November 1927. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the State in November 1927, on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness. The State was also visited by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1934.

5. His Highness represented India on the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, 1927 and 1929. In 1931 His Highness' then Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan (now Sir) Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E., was deputed as one of the members of the Indian Delegation to the Session of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness himself was selected as a member of the second plenary session of the Round Table Conference in London in 1931.

6. His Highness, who was formerly a member of the Chamber of Princes, resigned his membership in December 1933.

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler in 1923. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Nawab, by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E., in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Malerkotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Malerkotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan who was formally installed as Ruler of the State at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain.

3. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 30th October 1926, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who is the present Ruler. He received his education in the Aitchison College at Lahore where he appeared in the Diploma Examination. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, *ex*-Nawab, and two members. He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second-Lieutenant in the Indian Army and attached to the 7th Cavalry. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in February 1934.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the *ex*-Nawab, was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but he was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

MALER KOTLA.

1. The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor Shaikh Sadr-ud-din received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Malerkotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Malerkotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gaddi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December

1911, and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Malerkotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present Ruler as a personal honour is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. In 1906 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the State. The State was also visited by Lord Chelmsford in 1919 and by Lord Irwin in 1930.

10. A sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bije Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Raja Bije Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. In 1909 Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistaut Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir. The former has since left the State. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present Ruler, the late Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gaddi*, and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State was administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State was held successively by Mr. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S., and Mr. H. W. (now Sir Herbert) Emerson, I.C.S., in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S. The management of the State quarries was taken over by the Darbar in 1915. The land revenue and forest settlements were concluded in 1917-18.

4. The young Raja having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 9th December 1923 and is styled the "Yuvaraj". His Highness accompanied by the Rani left for a visit to England in April 1924 and returned in October 1924. On his return to India His Highness underwent a course of military training with the 3rd Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 13th February 1925 by Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and a Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. His Highness again visited Europe in 1927 and 1932. The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness in 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the same year. In 1930 he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla and a son was born on the 5th August 1931.

5. Lord and Lady Irwin paid an informal visit to the State in October 1927. Lord and Lady Goschen also visited the State in October 1929. Lord and Lady Willingdon paid an official visit to the State in October 1934.

6. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gaddi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Debindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend the private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Durbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the

outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered the resources of his State to Government. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Hira Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. On the 1st January 1921 the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns was granted to His Highness the Maharaja within the limits of his own territory permanently. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. Maharaja Ripudaman (later Gurcharan) Singh severed his connection with the State in 1923 and took up his residence with his family in Dehra Dun leaving the State to be administered in his absence by an Administrator appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928 he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1918 in Kodai Kanal (Madras Presidency). He was succeeded by his eldest son Partap Singh, born on the 21st September 1919, and a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members was appointed to act during the minority. His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh accompanied by his mother visited England in 1932. He proceeded again to England in 1934 and entered Badingham College, near Leatherhead, where he is now pursuing his studies.

PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh succeeded Amar Singh and the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the

Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War, Narindar Singh was on the *gaddi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On the occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting nazars at Viceregal Durbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. Later, however, he visited the allied fronts. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E., and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G. C. S. I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on

the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. His Highness has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Indian Army in 1931. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. A son and heir, Yuvraj Yadavinder Singh, was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State forces were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the Punjab disturbances of April 1919, and valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

5. Lord Landsdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gaddi*. Patiala also received the honour or visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906, from Lord Chelmsford in 1919, from Lord Reading in 1923, and from Lord Irwin in 1928.

6. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He was elected as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1933 and went to Europe in 1928 in connection with the presentation of the Princes' case before the Indian States Committee. His Highness was also selected as one of the representatives of the Princes at the Indian Round Table Conference. His Highness attended the Conference in person in 1930 but at its resumed sittings held in 1931 and 1932 deputed his Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Nawab (now Sir) Liaqat Hyat Khan, O.B.E., to represent him.

7. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

8. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Patiala in February 1922.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes " Parkash " in the case of the Ruling Prince—" Parkash " signifying in Sanskrit " Came to light ". The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. It was included in the Punjab States Agency on the formation of that Agency in 1921.

2. His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gaddi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in

recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoorie on the 4th July 1911.

3. The late Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E., in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913. His Highness was granted a personal salute of 13 guns in 1931. His Highness proceeded to Europe in May, 1933, with Her Highness the Maharani for her medical treatment. His Highness was, however, taken ill while in Europe and died of meningitis at Vienna in August, 1933. He was succeeded by his son, who was installed as Maharaja Rajindar Parkash by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in November 1933.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their State Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations made liberal contributions towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. Lord Irwin paid a visit to the State in October 1928.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

SUKET

1. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Raja separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Raja, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by

the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State. The Darbar contributed Rs. 30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the war. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919.

3. The present Ruler Raja Lakshman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920.

4. The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. In December 1924 a rebellion took place which necessitated the calling in of a small body of troops from Dharamsala to restore order. The Raja voluntarily departed to Dehra Dun and the administration of the State was temporarily taken over by a lent officer of the P. C. S. under the general control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. A loan of a lakh of rupees was taken from the Government of India to set the finances of the State in order and this was finally repaid in 1928. The Raja returned in June 1925 and resumed the administration of the State. A son and heir to His Highness was born on the 9th April 1932 and is named Lalit Sen. Lord and Lady Willingdon visited His Highness at Sundarnagar (the capital of the State) on the 8th October 1934.

6. A Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Khairpur .	His Highness Mir Ali Navaz Khan Talpur, Mir of — (*Muslim*).	9th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,050	227,183	15,00,000

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
15,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	15	..	17

the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884. He visited Europe in 1911. In June 1934 he proceeded to Meshed on pilgrimage and returned to his State in July.

2. A son was born to His Highness on the 4th January 1913 and was named Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan. He was married to a daughter of Nawab Moinuddoula Bahadur of Hyderabad Deccan in January 1932. He proceeded to England with his wife and mother in September 1932 and a son was born to him at Brighton in June 1933.

3. The advent of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme necessitated the reorganization of the whole State system of irrigation from the Indus by means of inundation canals. A large canal (the Rohri Canal) was dug traversing the State in order to irrigate British Sind and this cut across the old inundation system and necessitated the construction of two feeder channels to replace it.

4. The State which was formerly in political relations with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, from the 1st April 1933.

5. The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bharatpur .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of— (*Jat*).	1st December 1918.	27th March 1929.	1,993	486,954	31,67,000
2	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, Maharao Raja of— (*Chauhan Hara Rajput*).	8th March 1893.	8th August 1927.	21,220	216,722	17,35,000 (includes Rs. 13,40,000 Hali Coin).
3	Dholpur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Rais-ud-Daula, Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of — (*Jat*).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,221	254,986	16,78,000
4	Jhalawar .	Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaj-Rana of—, (*Jhala Rajput*).	15th July 1900.	13th April 1929.	810	107,890	7,81,000
5	Karauli .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Jadon Rajput*).	18th June 1866.	21st August 1927.	1,242	140,525	7,21,000
6	Kotah . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of — (*Hara Rajput*).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,684	685,804	51,71,000

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadu Rajputs, the descendents of Sri Krishna. Sue, a Jadu Rajput, the 78th in descent from Sri Krishna, is said to have migrated from Bayana to the Dig jungles and founded the village of Sinsini, named after Sinsina the tutelary deity. The story is that Balchand, a descendent of Sue, having no family by his own wife seized a Jat woman during one of his marauding expeditions from Hindaun (now in Jaipur) and by her, had sons. These sons not being recognized by Rajputs, to be Rajputs and having no ' got ' of their own took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village, and from them are sprung the famous Sinsinwar Jats.

2. The first Jat of this stock to emerge into the light of history was Brijh, a noted free-booter during the regime of the Moghul dynasty in Delhi. Raja Ram, a nephew of Brijh, was the first to establish himself in Jatoli Thun and to become master of 40 villages. Subsequently Chauraman, the son of Brijh, and after him Maharaja Surajmal (1755 to 1763) raised the fortunes of this Jat clan, until in 1763 it was probably one of the most formidable forces in India.

	Payments		Military Forces.							Saluts in guns.		
			Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.					
Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
30,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	758	769	17	...	19
17,11,000 (includes Rs. 12,86,000 Hali Coin).	1,20,000	...	25	243	40	246	...	...	583	17	...	...
15,97,000	...	...	...	...	97	797	...	239*	743	15	17	...
8,26,000	30,000	...	22	151†	...	...	...	...	302	13	...	...
7,15,000	...	...	...	142	76	538	...	...	246	17	...	...
47,35,000	4,34,720	14 398	...	...	63	946	...	484	3,387	17	19	...

* Includes 75 Sappers not yet organised.
† Includes 35 Bandsmen.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig this culminated in an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful seige of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and five of his existing parganas were forfeited; he was guaranteed in the remaining 14 parganas. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

4. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gaddi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as

heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gaddi*.

5. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gaddi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of 40 years. Jaswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

6. In June 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh. The *Ex-Maharaja* died at Agra in September 1929.

7. During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. Maharaja Kishan Singh was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State on the 28th November 1918. He died on the 27th March 1929, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh, who was born on the 1st December 1918. During the minority of the young Maharaja, who with his three brothers is receiving his education in Europe for reasons of health, the State, which is heavily in debt, is being administered by a Council under a President nominated by the Government of India.

8. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

9. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps, proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the North-West Frontier in May 1919. Maharaja Kishan Singh also offered his personal services, which, however, could not be accepted owing to His Highness' youth.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur:—Lords Dufferin (1885 and 1887), Lansdowne (1890), Curzon (1902 and 1903), Hardinge (1912), Chelmsford (1918 and 1920) and Reading (five times). Lords Curzon and Hardinge also paid visits to Dig in 1902 and 1912 respectively.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1921), and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgians (1925). Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram Singh at Agra in 1899.

11. In recognition of services in connection with the War (1914-19) a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they ruled up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 8th March 1893, succeeded his uncle Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh on the 8th August 1927 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a council consisting of a Dewan and four other members.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family is connected by marriage with the Ruling families of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Jhabua and Nagod. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakeshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Baghelkhand. His Highness has adopted Kunwar Bahadur Singh of Kapren as Maharaj Kumar.

7. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bundi:—Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926), Irwin (1929) and Willingdon (1935).

The State was also visited by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in December 1911.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War.

9. Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Darbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Keshorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the Treaty of 1860 with Scindia. The tribute payable in respect of the district Rs. 80,000 remains unaltered and is included in the total tribute of Rs. 1,20,000 payable to Government.

DHOLPUR.

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A.D. held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats, who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century.

They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of 'Rana'. After the overthrow of Mahrattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the subsequent events the treaty was withdrawn and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British Treaty of 1803 with Scindia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. The administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Superintendent, assisted by selected officials, under the general direction of the Political Agent, from 1901 to 1905, when the late Ruler was invested with ruling powers, and again from 1911 to 1913, when the present ruler received his powers. The late Ruler was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from where he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Dholpur :—Lords Dufferin (1885) and Irwin (1928).

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lent their house at Agra to the Military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

7. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the Great War (1914-19) and a K.C.V.O., on the 17th March 1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

A personal salute of 17 guns and the Honorary rank of Major in the Army were conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 24th October 1921.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a

supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar Dag and Gandhar, the Patan Pargana in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The first Ruling Prince of the newly constituted State was His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. His Highness was born on 2nd September 1873 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was installed and invested with powers on the 6th February 1899. He died on the 13th April 1929 and was succeeded by his only son Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. His Highness Maharaj-Rana Raj · dra Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. His Highness was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army on the 13th January 1931. His Highness has one son who was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 Schools 6 of which are for girls.

5. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. No Viceroy has yet paid a visit to Jhalawar.

7. The Administration of the State is carried on through a Prime Minister and Dewan and two Ministers.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaj-Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the Ruler was raised from 11 to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921.

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years, till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakar Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Maharaja Har Bakhsh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

3. In 1852 Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gaddi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owed to Government was remitted and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

4. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 21st August 1927. His Highness was born on the 18th June 1866. His father was Thakur Sugan Pal of Pardampura. His Highness has been married (1) to the daughter and (2) to the sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a leading nobleman of the State, and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chiman Singh, a Tamar Rajput of Mundia in Alwar. His Highness has one son Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, who was born on the 3rd February 1906, and three grandsons whose names are Bhanwar Brijendra Pal, Bhanwar Mahendra Pal and Bhanwar Surendra Pal. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on the 1st Janaury 1935.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Dewan with an Assistant (Naib Dewan) acting under the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja in Ijlas Khas.

6. Owing to financial difficulties in the State the Chief's authority was vested in a Council under the general control of the Political Agent from 1881-1889, when all debts were fully liquidated. Direct financial control by the Political Agent had to be exercised for similar reasons from 1906 to 1917.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Karauli.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

KOTAH.

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when Madho Singh.

second son of Rao Rattan Singh, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. They form an integral portion of the Kotah State.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris. The State came under the protection of the British Government in 1817, when a treaty was concluded with the Kotah Chief through Zalim Singh. During the time of the present Maharao's predecessor the State was under administration from 1874 to 1876 through an Indian Minister nominated by Government and from 1876 to 1896 by a British Political Agent assisted by a Council. During this period all State debts were completely liquidated.

4. The present Ruler Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th September 1873 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, received full powers in December 1896. The administration of the State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine of 1900 which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management repaid the Government famine loan and the finances of the State are now in good order.

5. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 23rd May 1900, a G.C.I.E., on the 28th June 1907, a G.C.S.I., on the 12th December 1911 and a G.B.E., on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services connected with the Great War. He was made an Honorary Major in the then Deoli Irregular Force in January 1903, and an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 1st January 1915.

A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

6. The chief event of Maharao Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh II all the detached

territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

7. The State maintains 29 hospitals and dispensaries and 129 schools, 10 of which are for girls. The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are seven stations of the Nagda-Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

8. Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 37,876 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

9. The State contributes a sum of rupees two lakhs for the maintenance of the Mina Corps stationed at Deoli. Prior to the establishment of this Corps, the contribution was utilised for the up-keep of the late 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent, mutinied and was disbanded.

10. In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

11. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Kotah:—Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926) and Irwin (1929).

The State was also honoured with a visit by Her Majesty the Queen Empress in December 1911.

12. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

13. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs. 50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe. A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao on 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Aveage annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Alwar . .	Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhl, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Naruka Rajput*).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892.	3,158	749,751	37,00,000
2	Jaipur . .	Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kachhwaha Rajput*).	21st August 1911.	7th September 1922.	15,579	2,631,775	1,20,00,000
3	Kishengarh .	His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Yogyanarain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	26th January 1896.	24th November 1926.	858	85,744	7,50,000
4	Lawa . .	Thakur Bans Pardeep Singh (*Naruka Rajput*).	24th September 1923.	31st December 1929.	19	2,790	33,000
5	Shahpura .	Rajadhiraja Umaid Singh, Raja of —, (*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th March 1876.	24th June 1932.	405**	54,233	4,31,000
6	Tonk . .	His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E., Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	13th February 1879.	23rd June 1930.	2,553	317,360	21,68,000

** Excluding Kachola Pargana of Mewar.

ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

2. The first relations of the British Government were formed with Bakhtawar Singh, the adopted son of Partap Singh. The Maharaja accepted the protection of the British Government in 1803, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded in that year.

3. In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left it in 1898. On leaving the college his education was supervised by a guardian and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
37,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	1,420	723 (255 Armed).	15	17	17
1,20,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	144 (Jaipur Artillery).	526 (Jaipur Lancers).	2,332*	2,121	17	...	19
7,30,000	...	...	...	...	36	127	...	...	102	15	...	...
29,000	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,78,000	10,000	3,000	24	46	...	...	...	...	237	9	...	...
20,34,000	...	...	...	205	254	767	...	...	869	17	...	...

* Including Transport Corps 692.

4. His Highness Sewai Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions, which were removed in January 1909.

5. His Highness has been married four times, first to the sister of the late Maharaja Madan Singh of Kishangarh, now deceased; secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara, Kathiawar, who died in 1919; thirdly to a lady of the same family (Khirsara) and fourthly to a lady from Duva, Kathiawar. From the last named His Highness has one daughter born in 1931.

6. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1909, a K.C.I.E. on 12th December 1911, a G.C.I.E. on 1st January 1919 and a G.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921.

7. His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions, 1907, 1912, 1920, 1923 (as a representative of India in the Imperial Conference held in London), 1926, (on his way to England he unveiled the memorial to Indian troops at Port Tewfik), 1929 and 1933.

8. The Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule was celebrated in January 1929 at Alwar.

9. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government. A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar :—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

11. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

12. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

JAIPUR.

1. The Jaipur Ruling Prince is the head of the Kachwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

2. The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race early in the twelfth century carved out a small State near the present Jaipur and moved his capital thither. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

3. The present capital of Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

4. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th September 1922 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh, who ruled from 1880 to 1922. His Highness, who was born on the 21st August 1911 is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda, a noble belonging to the Rajawat sect of the Kachwahas, and was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler, who himself had also been adopted from the same family. On the 30th January 1924 the Maharaja married the sister of His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 14th June 1929 and to a son and Heir-Apparent on the 22nd October 1931. On the 20th July 1929, after passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness accompanied by his European Guardian left India to receive a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He returned in October 1930 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 14th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934. His Highness

visited Europe in 1933. The second marriage of the Maharaja with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932. Her Highness the Second Maharani gave birth to a Maharaj Kumar at Staines (England) on the 5th May 1933.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council of five members and a Vice-President.

5. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

6. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India.

The State has also been visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

7. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large water-works scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and in 1919 on the North-West Frontier.

KISHENGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishen Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818.

2. Maharaja Madan Singh who was born on the 1st November 1884, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1900. Until he was invested with full powers in 1905 the administration of the State was conducted by a State Council under the supervision of the Resident at Jaipur. He died at Rupnagar on the 25th September 1926, leaving no male issue. A decision as to the succession was postponed, so long as there was a possibility of a posthumous heir being born to the late Ruler. Subsequently His Excellency the Viceroy approved the succession of Maharaj Yagyanarain Singh, first cousin of the late Ruler. The succession was announced by the Resident at Jaipur, in a Durbar held at Kishengarh on the 24th November 1926. His Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singh who was born on the 26th January 1896, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. His Highness was married to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in Central India in 1915 and a son Maharaj Kumar Yetendra Singh

who was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916 died on the 24th May 1930. His Highness visited Europe in 1921.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited Kishengarh.

5. The State is administered by a Council consisting of a Prime Minister and four members presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

6. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

LAWA.

1. Lawa was declared a separate Chiefship under the protection of the British Government owing to the murder of the uncle of the Chief in 1867, in which Mohammed Ali Khan, then Nawab of Tonk, was implicated.

2. The Thakur's family belong to the Kachwaha Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Jaipur ruling house.

3. Thakur Raghubir Singh of Lawa died on the 30th December 1929, and was succeeded by his son Bans Pardeep Singh, who was born on the 24th September 1923. During his minority the estate is being managed under the guidance of the Resident at Jaipur.

SHAHPURA.

1. This State was formed by the grant in Jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh; a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar) Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the Maharana and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3. In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a sanad from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages, for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The Raja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival. Though the area given in column 6 of the Tabular Statement above is that of the Phulia Pargana only, the figures of population, revenue, etc., given in the other columns are for the Phulia and Kachhola parganas combined.

4. The late Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Rajadhiraja Lachman Singh, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855, and was entrusted with the management of the State in 1875. In July 1921, he was granted a personal salute of 9 guns which was made permanent in December 1925. The status of the Chiefship was also raised to that of a State, and the Ruler is now designated "Raja". Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji having ruled over the State for over 62 years died on the 24th June 1932.

5. Rajadhiraja Umaid Singh, the eldest son of the late Raja, was born on the 7th March 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father.

He married daughters of the Raja of Khetri and the Raja of Ralavata in Kishengarh. By the latter he has one son Rajkumar Sudershan Deo, born in 1915, and two daughters.

6. No Viceroy has ever visited the State.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War the late Raja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, offered the personal services of himself and his two sons, and made generous contributions to various Funds connetecd with the War.

TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera in Rajputana and three parganas Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa in Central India.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3. Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834 did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. His late Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. Nawab Sir Mohammad Ibrahim Ali, Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who ruled the State for over 60 years died on 23rd June 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan born on the 13th February 1879. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1934.

7. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a State Council consisting of four members. A consultative Committee consisting of 18 official and 13 non-official members has also been inaugurated in the State since 1923, which body has no executive functions but serves to keep the Administration in touch with public opinion.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur Railway.

9. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Tonk; Lords Minto (1909), Hardinge (1912) and Chelmsford (1916).

10. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various funds connected with the War.

11. The State contributes Rs. 5,000 a year since the 1st April 1922 towards the maintenance of the Mina Corps at Deoli.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Banswara .	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawal of—(*Sisodia Rajput*).	13th July 1888	8th January 1914.	1,606	225,106	4,74,000
2	Dungarpur .	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur. K.C.S.I., Maharawal, of —(*Sisodia Rajput*).	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,460	227,544	8,57,000
3	Kushalgarh .	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	2nd May 1882	13th January 1916.	340	35,564	1,38,000
4	Partabgarh .	His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharawat of — (*Sisodia Rajput*).	12th April 1908.	18th January 1929.	886	76,539	5,63,000
5	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana of—(*Sisodia Rajput*).	22nd February 1884.	24th May 1930	12,694	1,566,910	67,31,000

BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 52 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling family are Sissodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungerpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of ⅜ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500.

3. After the famine of 1900 it was found necessary to place the State under the administration of a Political Officer assisted by a Council selected by Government. This arrangement terminated when Maharawal Shambhu Singh was invested with ruling powers in 1906. The present Ruling Prince, His

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
4,44,000	17,500	..	..	..	11	110	..	..	138	13	..	..
6,56,000	17,500	..	..	..	28	132 (124 infantry and 5 artillery)	..	..	314	15	..	..
1,03,000	..	Rs. 550 Imperial to Banswara. Rs. 1,205 Salimshahi equivalent to Rs. 602-8 Imperial to Rutlam.	..	..	5	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
5,94,000	36,350	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	267	15	..	..
63,65,000	2,66,000*	..	109†	..	..	..	136	1,000	2,683†	19	..	21

* Include contribution to local corps.
† Figures given in columns 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18 represent the sanctioned strength of each unit.

Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888, and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh. His Highness has been married four times, namely, to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, the late Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Maharana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia, and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar. He has two sons, the 1st, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh, born on the 26th November 1909, and the second born on the 15th May 1921. His Highness was invested with full powers on 18th March 1914. The eldest daughter of His Highness was married on the 27th January 1928, to His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari in Central India. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1933.

4. A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

5. No Viceroy has yet visited Banswara.

6. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh, when he was Maharaj Kumar, accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness offered his services to Government.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur, from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes, who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one Division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Maharattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. in November 1919, and left it in March 1927, after passing the Diploma Examination and studying up to the 1st year of the Post Diploma Course there. In May 1927 he proceeded on a short visit to England whence he returned in October 1927. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Biswanji presented His Highness with a daughter on the 16th January 1928. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928. He was married a second time to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. Two daughters have been born to Her Highness Maharani Shri Rathorji on the 25th July 1929 and 26th July 1930, and a son, the heir-apparent, on the 14th August 1931. He has three brothers. From 1918 to 1928 a Political Officer, stationed at Dungarpur, supervised the administration which was carried on by a State Council of which he was President.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited Dungarpur.

5. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence and supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the War. He also contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

6. The State possesses a good modern Hospital and two dispensaries and the School at the Capital has recently been raised to the status of a High School.

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868, as a result of disputes between Banswara and Kushalgarh, the Government of India decided after an enquiry that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 550) to the Banswara Darbar, should in accordance with the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the Political Authorities, but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Darbar.

3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson askaran obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

7. The Rao at present has four sons by his junior Rani and a grandson born on the 11th May 1924 to his deceased eldest son Brij Behari Singh, who died on the 9th February 1933.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana of Kumbha who held the *gaddi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts.

2. Bikaji, the great grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his Capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Ruling Prince of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur,

the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British Treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur. Dalpat Singh was succeeded by his son Udai Singh who died without issue in 1890. The succession of his nearest male relative Raghunath Singh, Maharaj of Arnod, was recognised by Government. Some financial control of the State had to be exercised through Political Officers after the famine of 1900.

4. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 12th April 1908, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 18th January 1929, on the demise of his grandfather Maharawat Raghunath Singh. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness was first married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar in Jaipur who died in January 1931. His Highness subsequently married the daughter of Maharana Sir Keshav Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon in Bihar on 20th April 1932. His Highness has one sister and two daughters born on 26th August 1912, 16th February 1925 and 18th May 1929, respectively. The nearest relative to His Highness on the male side is his uncle Maharaj Gordhan Singh of Arnod.

5. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the Railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

6. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Partabgarh.

8. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his and his son's personal services.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was affected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana) who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Mohammadans on no less than three occasions by Ala-ud-in Khilji in 1303,

by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in 1534 and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining the possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dawair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Scindia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The finances of the State were restored by Captain Tod, the first Political Agent, accredited to the State, between 1818 and 1821. Full powers were restored to the Maharana in 1826. From 1861 to 1865 the State was administered by a Council advised by the Political Agent, during the minority of Maharana Sambhu Singh, who was then entrusted with the management of the State. There was a similar minority administration from 1874, till Maharana Sajjan Singh received his powers.

4. On the death of the late Ruling Prince Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur on the 24th May 1930, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father on the *gaddi* of Mewar. The Viceroy's Kharita recognising his succession was presented to him by the Agent to the Governor General on the 22nd August 1930. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1919, and a G.C.S.I., on 1st January 1931. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st January 1921.

5. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He again married in February, 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928, with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State.

6. The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana assisted by a Musahib Ala and two Ministers.

7. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar.

8. The State maintains 2 units of Indian State Forces—Mewar Lancers as an "A" class unit and the Bhupal Infantry and Bhupal Training Company as "B" class units.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Danta .	Maharana Shri Bhawanisinhji Hamirsinhji, Marana of —, (*Parmar Rajput*).	13th September 1899.	30th November 1925.	347	26,172	1,71,000
2	Jaisalmer .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of —, (*Jadon Bhati Rajput*).	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914.	16,062	76,255	3,65,000
3	Jodhpur (Marwar).	Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., ~~K.C.S.I.~~, K.C.V.O., Maharaja of —, (*Rathor Rajput*).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	35,016	2,125,982	1,42,08,000
4	Palanpur .	Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of —, (*Lohani Pathan*).	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1,748	264,179	10,81,000

DANTA.

1. The Ruling House of Danta belongs to the Barad Sept of the Paramara Rajputs, being descended in direct line from the celebrated Emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The Ruler enjoys the title of Maharana and a dynastic salute of 9 guns. The Maharana enjoys much influence from having in his territory the old and famous shrines of Shri Amba Bhawani, Shri Koteshwar Mahadev and the Kumbharia Jain Temples, which are visited in large numbers by pilgrims of all ranks and creeds from all over India.

2. Maharana Shri Bhawani Sinhji, who succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1925, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The State enjoys plenary powers.

4. The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithiraj Sinhji was born on 22nd July 1928.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajput, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTES IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,71,000	...	3,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	9	...	...
3,15,000	...	...	...	...	214	231	...	...	...	15	...	...
1,11,16,000	2,13,000*	...	...	...	469 Mail runners Guards.	82 (Jagir contingent foot 15. Central Jail Guard 67).	637	881†	2,692	17	...	19
10,84,000	...	38,462	...	...	...	...	45	171	385	13	...	...

* Includes contribution to Local Corps.
† Including Transport Corps 70.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council. He died on the 14th April 1914, leaving no heir by blood or adoption, and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur who was the adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior member of the Ruling family. His Highness was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and with the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on 13th November 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College and is married to the sister of His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh in Central India. A second son Maharaj Kumar Hukam Singhji was born on 14th February 1927. His Highness has a grandson Bhanwar Raghunath Singhji.

3. The greater part of the State is desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited Jaisalmer in Novmeber 1920.

4. His Highness Maharawal Saliwahan attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishengarh in Rajputana, Idar in the States of Western India and Ratlam, Jhabua, Sitamau and Sailana in Central India.

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459 when the seat of Government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur); but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, a grandson of Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, conquered Mallani and the neighbouring tract, and planted the standard of the Rathors amidst the sand hills of the Luni in 1212.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818. Maharaja Takhat Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857 and was created a G.C.S.I. During the rule of Maharaja Jaswant Singh the State prospered. The Civil jurisdiction of the District of Mallani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and the entire administration of the District in 1898. Maharaja Sardar Singh who succeeded Maharaja Jaswant Singh died in 1911 and was succeeded by Maharaja Sumer Singh. The latter proceeded to the Front in the War (1914-15) and was created a K.B.E.

4. The present Ruler, Lieut.-Col. Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, was born on the 8th July 1903, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, K.B.E., on the 3rd October 1918. During the minority of His Highness, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council consisting of a President and five members and working under the general control of the Resident. In addition a Committee of three members, representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar, was formed to constitute an advisory body.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th January 1923. He was made an Honorary Captain in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major on the 2nd June 1923 and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1933. He was married to the daughter of Thakur Jey Singh of Umaidnagar (Osian) in Marwar on the 11th November 1921; Maharaj Kunwar Hanwant Singh, his son and heir, was born on the 16th June 1923. A second son Maharaj Kunwar Himmat Singh was born in London on the 21st June 1925 a third son Maharaj Kunwar Hari Singh was born on the 21st September 1929, a daughter was born on 14th December 1930 and a fourth Maharaj Kunwar on the 20th September 1933.

His Highness was created a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922; a K.C.S.I. in June 1925 and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1930.

His Highness has visited Europe in March 1925 (accompanied by Her Highness), August 1928 and October 1932. His Highness also visited East Africa in 1933.

5. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., D.C.L., great uncle of the present Ruler who had abdicated the Idar *gaddi*, in order to be appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh, was appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruling Prince. He was President of the Council of Regency until his death, which occurred on the 4th September 1922.

6. The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council consisting of a Chief Minister and three other Ministers to whom definite portfolios are allotted by the Maharaja.

7. The State Forces have seen much active service. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry served with distinction in the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898). The State Military organisation has recently been changed. There are now four "A" class units, the Jodhpur Sardar Risala, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, the Jodhpur Transport Corps and the Jodhpur State Military Band attached to the Sardar Infantry.

The Sardar Risala served with distinction in the Great War first in France from 1914 to 1918 and thereafter in Palestine till the end of War. The fact that His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh and His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh were with them in person, the former from Sep. 1914 to June 1915, and the latter with one short interval from September 1914 to October 1918 was an inspiration to all. In Palestine, the Risala performed an exploit unprecedented in War, when they captured the fortified town of Haifa at the gallop, killing many Turks and capturing 700 prisoners and machine guns which now decorate the bastions of the Fort.

8. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Jodhpur; Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Goschen and Willingdon.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921 and by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also paid a visit to Jodhpur in March 1923.

9. The present length of the Jodhpur Railway in Marwar territory is 751 miles.

PALANPUR.

The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Yusufzai Lohani tribe, and is said to have first settled in Bihar in the 12th century. In the 14th century Malek Khurram Khan, the founder of the House, captured Jhalor. Their rule over Palanpur commences from the 16th century when Emperor Akbar gave Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada to Ghazni Khan, the 12th Ruler of the House. Thus the Lohani House, which is the oldest

amongst the existing Muhammadan Ruling Houses in India, came to rule over Jhalor, Sachor and Bhinmal along with Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada until the end of the 17th century when the capital was finally established at Palanpur.

2. Malek Usman Khan, the 5th Ruler, was granted the hereditary title of 'Zubt-ul-Mulk' by the Sultan of Gujarat, and Ghazni Khan the 12th Ruler, who was also the Governor of Lahore, received the hereditary titles of "Dewan" and "Mahakhan" from Emperor Akbar. The title of "Nawab" was conferred on the Ruler by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in 1910 as a hereditary distinction.

3. The present Ruler Major His Highness Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, the 29th Ruler of the House, ascended the *gaddi* on the 28th September 1918. His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in 1916, and was created a K.C.I.E., on the 5th June 1920. His Highness was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, and was created on the 17th March 1922 a K.C.V.O. In 1930 His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major, and was created a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1932. His Highness was a member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in September 1928. His Highness' son and Heir-Apparent Nawabzada Iqbal Muhammad Khan was born on the 8th June 1917.

4. Their Excellencies Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin halted for a few hours at Palanpur. His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to Palanpur in 1927.

5. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Force, twice visited and stayed at Palanpur as His late Highness' guest.

6. General Sir George White and Field Marshals Sir William Birdwood and Sir Philip Chetwode, Commanders-in-Chief, also visited the Palanpur State.

7. The Palanpur State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered prompt and valuable assistance to the British Government. On the outbreak of the Great War His late Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and offered the personal services of his two sons.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bikaner .	Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of — (*Rathor Rajput*).	13th October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,317	936,218	1,21,00,000
2	Sirohi . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharao of — (*Deora Chauhan Rajput*).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,958	216,528	10,03,000

BIKANER.

1. The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1818, with the British Government. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, 21st Prince of his line, who was born in October 1880, ascended the *gaddi* in 1887 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency under the Presidentship of the Political Agent.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., in 1900 (for services in connection with the China campaign), a K.C.S.I., on the 24th June 1904; a G.C.I.E., on 1st January 1907; a G.C.S.I., in December 1911; a K.C.B., on the 1st January 1918 [for services in connection with the War (1914-19)]; a G.C.V.O., in January 1919, and a G.B.E., on the 1st January, 1921. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Decoration, 1st class, for services in connection with the famine of 1899-1900; the China Medal in 1900 and the Gold Durbar Medal in January 1903.

In 1902, His Highness was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V): an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st August 1917 [in recognition of his personal services at the Front on the War (1914-19)]. He was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in September 1930.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

Her Highness Maharaniji Sri Bhatianiji Sahib received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
30,00,000	..	..	..	20	..	600 (Militia)*	342	1,456†	1,661	17	19	19
10,00,000	..	..	..	100	25	40	..	..	446‡	15	..	..

* This has not yet been raised.
† Including Artillery 236, Camel Corps 466, Motor Machine Gun Sections 100.
‡ This includes 100 ex-service men of the Sirohi Military Police.

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions:—

August 1902 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor); 1907; 1911 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the present King Emperor); 1917 (as representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference); November 1918 (to attend the Peace Conference); May 1922; August 1924 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations); August 1930 (to attend to meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conferences and the Indian Round Table Conference); August 1931 (to attend the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference).

His Highness is a Freeman of the cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; a Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society; a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society; and Doctor of Laws of the Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares Hindu Universities as well as a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

3. On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes—a post to which he likewise was, without break, re-elected for a period of 5 years running. His Highness was, for 5 consecutive years, elected Honorary General Secretary to the Princes' Conferences held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920, prior to the institution of the Chamber of Princes, during which period, and under which designation, he discharged the same responsible duties which now fall on the shoulders of the Chancellor.

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bikaner: Lord Elgin (1896); Lord Curzon (November 1902); Lord Minto (November 1906 and 1908); Lord Hardinge (November 1912, October 1913 and November 1915); Lord Chelmsford (November 1920); Lord Reading (December 1921 and January 1925); Lord Irwin (January 1927, October 1927 and January-February 1929), and Lord Willingdon (February and November 1934).

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse in February 1903; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen) in November 1905; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in December 1921 and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in December 1924.

5. Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, son and Heir to His Highness was born on the 7th September 1902. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921 and a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 21st April 1924, and a second son on the 11th December 1925. His Highness' second son Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 29th March 1909, died on the 11th February 1932.

6. On the retirement of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta from 1st November 1934, Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was appointed Prime Minister.

7. The opening ceremony of the Gang Canal was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1927.

8. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War the Bikaner Government placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. He was appointed to Sir John French's staff and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt. His Highness was most reluctantly compelled to return to Bikaner owing to the serious illness of His Highness' elder daughter which, unfortunately, culminated in her demise on the 31st July 1915.

10. During the Autumn and Winter of 1915-16 His Highness was himself seriously indisposed; and after that, in spite of his pressing requests, was not permitted to return to France on Active Service, as his presence in India was deemed necessary and also more useful in connection with the War by the Viceroy.

SIROHI.

1. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi-Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i.e.*, at Jalor in Jodhpur to the northwest about 1,152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitorium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to

about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded in October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under the tuition of a Political Officer and conducted the administration of the State for 10 years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession to the *gaddi*. He succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 29th April 1920, the latter having abdicated the *gaddi* on account of old age. His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch by whom he has three daughters one of whom has since died, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujarat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur of Junia (Ajmer-Merwara). His Highness has no male issue. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st July 1889 and on the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of a Chief Minister.

The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

3. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Metre Gauge) passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has yet visited the Capital of Sirohi, but Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Shikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station.

5. The Sirohi State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Sikkim.	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —— (*Buddhist*).	1893.	5th December 1914.	2,818	109,631	4,86,000

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D. became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gaddi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gaddi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3 The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, resulting in 1849 in their seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, the latter the Superintendent of Darjeeling, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
4,77,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	15	..	..

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. There was another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 ending in the Treaty of 1861. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, and to Rs. 12,000 in 1873.

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for Trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in.

Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert their Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and blockhouses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donkya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the years 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Tsotra Namgyal visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

13. In October 1918 His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal married Kunsang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan

Army. Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lonchen Shokaug, who was Prime Minister of Tibet. Their Highnesses have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Paljor Namgyal, was born on the 20th November 1921. The following are his relations:—

(1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half-brother). The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon him as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922.

(2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister). She was married to Deb Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgay Dorji, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan at Kalimpong (also Assistant for Bhutan to the Political Officer in Sikkim), on the 5th April 1918.

14. The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916. He also visited Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918.

15. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made. The project is never likely to materialise owing to the comparative ease and cheapness of motor communication.

16. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 68 men including 3 Sub-Inspectors.

17. On the outbreak of war in Europe, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war. During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

18. In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie.

19. For services in connection with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919. On the 1st January 1923, His Highness the Maharaja was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akadia .	Four shareholders (*Kathi*).	...	...	2	168	2,000
2	Alampur Dew-ani).	One shareholder (*Rajput*) .	...	...	3	499	6,000
3	Ambliara .	Thakor Kesarisinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of (*Khant Koli*).	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	10,179	93,000
4	Amrapur .	Three shareholders (*Mahomedans*).	...	...	8	1,761	17,000
5	Anandpur .	Six shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	130	8,268	40,000
6	Anandpur .	Khacher Shri Desa Bhoj of Kathi.	15th December 1879.	11th September 1905.	70	2,529	16,000
7	Ankevalia .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	17	2,289	35,000
8	Babra . .	Five shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	10	8,242	30,000
9	Bagasra (Majmu).	......	...	...	25	10,153	...
10	Bagasra (Hadala).	V. S. Vajsur Valera (*Kathi*)	30th January 1873.	25th November 1877.	24	5,915	60,000
11	Bagasra-Khari	V. S. Ram Harsur (*Kathi*) Deceased 24th April 1932 Succession disputed.	4th October, 1891.	1st April 1914.	20	3,194	80,000
12	Bagasra Ram Estate.	V. S. Ram Mulu (*Kathi*) .	10th May 1885.	15th May 1891.	10	810	30,000
13	Bagasra Natwar-nagar.	V. S. Vira Mulu (*Kathi*) .	29th January 1888.	15th May 1891.	10	605	30,000
14	Bagasra .	Vala Godad Matra (*Kathi*).	25th September 1910.	15th December 1933.	...	...	14,000
15	Bagasra .	Vala Samat Matra (*Kathi*).	20th October 1912.	15th December 1933.	...	...	12,000
16	Bajana .	Malek Shri Kamal-Khanji Jivankhanji (*Jat Mahomedan*) Chief of—	6th December 1907.	2nd February 1920.	183·12	13,481	2,81,000
17	Bamanbor .	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	12	812	5,000
18	Bantwa (Majmu).	Three Talukdars (*Babi*) .	...	...	27	15,913	1,11,000
19	Bantwa Taluka.	Khan Shri Sherkhanji (*Babi*) and three other Talukdars.	26th October 1892.	19th February 1934.	56·2	7,838	2,32,000
20	Bhadli .	Four shareholders (*Kathi*).	...	...	15	2,884	30,000
21	Bhadwa .	Jadeja Shri Chandrasinhji K. of (*Rajput*).	2nd July 1907	26th January 1934.	7	1,401	17,000
22	Bhadvana .	Three shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	15	1,109	12,000
23	Bhalala .	Three shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	6	376	4,000
24	Bhalgam Baldol.	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	1	820	11,000
25	Bhalgamda .	Three shareholders (*Hindu*)	...	...	19	1,908	27,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	129	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,000	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,000	715	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,000	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
33,000	1,300	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
58,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	...	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,58,000	7,880	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
4,000	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	29,692	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,30,000	7,410-8	1,148-7-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,000	1,682	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
11,000	998	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	204	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,000	204	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

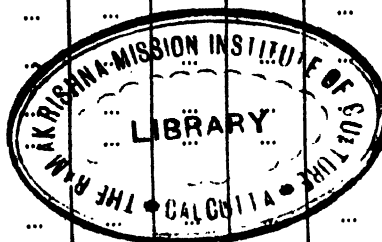
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Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
26	Bhalusna .	Thakor Ratansinhji Mulsinhji, Thakor of (*Chohan Koli*).	28th March 1871.	7th August 1917.	1	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	4,000
27	Bhandaria .	Four shareholders (*Ahir*) .	...	...	3	680	5,000
28	Bharejda .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	..	2	298	3,000
29	Bhathan .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*).	...	...	4	465	4,000
30	Bhavnagar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of (*Gohil Rajput*).	19th May 1912.	17th July 1919.	2,961	5,00,274	1,50,08,000
31	Bhimora .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	36	1,912	14,000
32	Bhoika .	One shareholder (*Rajput*) .	...	...	30	3,365	43,000
33	Bhojavadar .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	3	701	5,000
34	Bildi . .	One shareholder (*Mahomedan*).	...	...	3	484	4,000
35	Bodanoness .	One shareholder (*Ahir*) .	...	...	88	205	1,000
36	Bolundra .	Thakor Hindusinhji Sardarsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	1888 . .	5th November 1913.	6	1,078	6,000
37	Chanchana .	One shareholder (*Rajput*)	...	...	6	340	7,000
38	Chamardi-Vachhani.	Twenty four-share-holders (*Rajput*).	...	...	7	1,860	20,000
39	Charkha .	Four shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	10	1,240	38,000
40	Chalala .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	5	650	14,000
41	Chiroda .	Shareholders . . .	...	...	1	367	3,000
42	Chitravav (Devani) .	One shareholder (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	278	2,000
43	Chobari .	Six shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	13	472	6,000
44	Chok .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	4	1,347	7.000
45	Chotila .	Nine shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	108	8,896	69,000
46	Chuda .	Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji Jorawarsinhji, Chief of—, (*Jhala Rajput*).	23rd April 1909	21st December 1920.	78·2	12,915	2,59,000
47	Cutch . .	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	7,616	5,14,307	31,27,191
48	Dabha .	Thakor Mohobatsinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of—, (*Makwana Koli*).	25th July 1868.	8th August 1893.	12	1,774	13,000
49	Dadhalia .	Thakor Amarsinhji Jaswantsinhji, Thakor of —(*Sisodia Rajput*).	9th September 1884.	21st June 1915.	28	4,062	16,000
50	Dahida .	Six shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	2	967	24,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.							SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		Police Forces.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
4,000	1,400	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	94	31-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	641	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,30,20,000	1,28,060	26,439-8	...	...	...	...	270	219	702	13	...	15
12,000	308	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	1,759	373-3-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
7,000	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	971	151-4-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	154	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	652	246-9-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,62,000	6,467-5-6	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	..	...
30,94,510	82,257-15-0	...	...	...	79	300	35	359	865	17	...	19
13,000	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
16,000	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
51	Darod . .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	4	289	4,000
52	Dasada .	Six shareholders (*Mahomedan*).	...	...	129·76	9,891	1,94,000
53	Datha . .	Two main shareholders (*Rajput*).	...	...	68·9	2,835	28,000
54	Dedan . .	K. S. Unad Bhan (*Kathi*)	23rd September 1891.	1897 . .	241	1,778	10,000
55	Dedan (Majmu). .	Two Talukdars (*Kathi*) .	...	...	25	4,011	20,000
56	Dedarda .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	2	777	4,000
57	Dedhrota .	Thakor Pratapsinhji Dawlatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	4th August 1916.	18th October 1921.	1	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	10,000
58	Deloli . .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
59	Deodar .	Wahhela Khanji Anandsinhji Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	8th April 1872.	8th September 1902.	Survey not made.	4,845	13,000
60	Deodar .	Waghela Himatsinhji Vajesinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	12th January 1908.	2nd May 1918.	Do.	4,455	16,000
61	Derdi Janbai	Three shareholders (Charan)	...	...	2	689	9,000
62	Deroi . .	Thakor Dipsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	19th December 1884.	22nd April 1927.	10	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	7,000
63	Devalia .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	11	837	7,000
64	Dhola (Devani) .	One shareholder (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	265	4,000
65	Dholarva . .	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	4	406	11,000
66	Dhrafa .	Nine shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	44	10,042	1,06,000
67	Dhrangadhra	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	31st May 1889.	February 1911	1,167	88,961	[illegible]
68	Dhrol .	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	22nd August 1864.	2nd September 1914.	28·27	27,639	2,62,000
69	Dhudhrej .	Three Shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	12	2,659	17,000
70	Gabat . .	Thakor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	10th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	10	1,159	10,000
71	Gadhali .	Three shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	5	1,693	15,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,000	366	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,47,000	9,726	16,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,000	...	5,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	1,045-4-0	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,000	1,478	612-8-0	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	103	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	774	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	256	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,000	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,000	467	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,706	1,269-2-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	40,671	4,006	...	...	...	...	66	425 Band 18	189	13	...	...
[illegible]	...	10,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	9	...	...
16,000	1,102	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
16,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
72	Gadhia .	Two shareholders—(*Kathi*))	...	...	11	971	7,000
73	Gadhka .	Jadeja Shri Lakhdhirsinhji—(*Rajput*).	29th July 1910.	12th May 1932.	23·1	2,392	26,000
74	Gadhula .	Two shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	1	325	3,000
75	Gandhol .	One shareholder—(*Rajput*)	...	...	0·53	229	2,000
76	Garmali (Moti).	One shareholder—(*Kathi*) .	...	...	2	385	6,000
77	Garmali (Nani).	One shareholder—(*Kathi*) .	...	...	2	239	3,000
78	Gavridad .	Jadeja Shri Dipsinhji Pratapsinhji of —, (*Rajput*).	5th June 1870	30th March 1911.	27	2,116	20,000
79	Gedi . .	Two shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	2	951	14,000
80	Ghodasar .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji, Thakor of —, (*Dabhi*).	7th August 1909.	7th July 1930	16	6,708	51,000
81	Gigasaran .	Three shareholders (Kathi) One shareholder (*Muhamadan*).	...	...	6	703	8,000
82	Gondal. .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (*Jadeja Rajput Hindu*).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	1,024	205,846	50,00,000
83	Gundiala .	One shareholder —(*Rajput*)	...	...	15	1,825	20,000
84	Hadol . .	Thakor Jawansinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Thakarda*).	1st October 1882.	22nd March 1888.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	3,000
85	Halaria .	One shareholder —(*Kathi*).	...	...	6	1,008	11,000
86	Hapa . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	21st August 1914.	1st April 1931	5	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	11,000
87	Iavej . .	Two shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	7	1,167	5,000
88	Idar . .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, Maharaja of —, (*Rathod Rajput*).	22nd October 1899.	14th April 1931.	1,669	262,660	21,00,000
89	Ijpura .	Shareholders—(*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	5,000
90	Dol . .	Thakar Shivsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakar of — (*Makwana Koli*).	31st December 1910.	18th October 1927.	19	4,662	46,000
91	Itaria . .	One shareholder—(*Kathi*) .	...	...	6	1,050	18,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,000	643	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
3,000	...	196	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	1,011	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
13,000	1,200	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,000	3,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,00,000	49,096	616	25	...	...	...	...	...	600	11	...	...
20,000	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,50,000	...	30,340	...	...	...	...	...	150 Band 15	489	15	...	...
5,000	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	...	2,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	252	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
92	Jafrabad (Janjira).	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.	7th March 1914.	2nd May 1922	53	12,083	1,67,000
93	Jakhan	Two shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	3	498	4,000
94	Jalia-Devani.	Jadeja Shri Mohobatsinhji of —, (*Rajput*).	6th August 1910.	11th December 1919.	36·89	3,133	30,000
95	Jalia-Kayaji.	One shareholder—(*Rajput*)	...	...	1	500	2,000
96	Jalia-Manaji.	Ditto	...	...	1	203	2,000
97	Jasdan	Kahchar Shri Ala Vajsur of —, (*Kathi*).	4th November 1905.	11th June 1919.	296	34,056	4,47,000
98	Jetpur Majmu	Twenty five Talukdars—(*Kathi*).	...	...	100	45,055	79,000
99	Jetpur Bhabhabhai Unad Estate.	V. S. Bhabhabhai Unad—(*Kathi*).	19th September 1907.	2nd October 1919.	14	1,910	40,000
100	Jetpur Champraj Jasa Estate.	V. S. Champraj Jasa—(*Kathi*).	27th June 1903.	1st December ber 1921.	39·3	3,740	95,000
101	Jetpur Ebhal Vajsur Estate.	V. S. Ebhal Vajsur—(*Kathi*).	29th November 1896.	4th March 1910.	About 7	1,109	18,000
102	Jetpur Nawania.	V. S. Jethsur and Mansur Punja—(*Kathi*).	25th July 1912 and 5th May 1914.	7th March 1917 and 1st July 1924.	23	3,720	80,000
103	Jetpur Barwala.	V.S. Bhan Desa —, (*Kathi*)	18th March 1888.	24th July 1892.	45	4,855	77,000
104	Jetpur Bhayavadar.	V. S. Bhaya Nathu—(*Kathi*).	30th December 1880.	7th June 1890	11 5	1,106	25,000
105	Jetpur Bilkha	D. S. Rawat Ram—(*Kathi*).	19th January 1906.	19th January 1928.	107	16,011	3,75,000
106	Jetpur Unad Rana Estate	V. S. Unad Rana and two other Talukdars—(*Kathi*).	29th August 1881.	7th November 1910.	12	919	14,000
107	Jetpur Harsurpur.	V. S. Maram Harsur—(*Kathi*).	26th January 1921.	11th December 1934.	7	675	20,000
108	Jetpur Khijadia.	V. S. Valera Raning—(*Kathi*).	29th April 1918.	14th October 1921.	23	2,434	45,000
109	Jetpur Mayapadar.	V. S. Desa Nag—(*Kathi*)	21st June 1897	26th February 1917.	9½	652	20,000
110	Jetpur Amrapur.	V. S. Amra Moka—(*Kathi*).	29th September 1912.	25th March 1920.	23½	2,499	64,000
111	Jetpur Manpur.	V. S. Naja and Jiva Manasia—(*Kathi*).	8th July 1900 26th August 1912.	14th March 1927.	11	874	28,000
112	Jetpur Pithadia.	V. S. Vala Mulu Surag C.I.E.—(*Kathi*).	1st September 1873.	6th February 1899.	102	7,891	2,40,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
4,000	242	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,000	...	1576-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,21,000	10,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
1,52,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,000	2023-12-9	34-5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,000	3,310-9-5	146-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,000	1,012	17-2-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65,000	2,483-4-0	600-2-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68,000	3,810-13-4	54-1-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	594-7-1	55-6-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,25,000	10,465	21,11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,000	364-12-10	76-6-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,000	1,011-14-4	17-2-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,000	1,259-10-0	733-11-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	546-9-9	127-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,000	1,259-10-1	733-11-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
29,000	546-9-10	151-6-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,20,000	5,057-8-0	2,08-3-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
113	Jetpur Sanala.	V. S. Giga Hipa—(*Kathi*).	3rd August 1901.	4th January 1920.	7·42	644	25,000
114	Jhamar	Two shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	4	561	8,000
115	Jhamka (Velani).	Three shareholders—(*Kathi*).	...	...	7	606	5,000
116	Jhampodad	Three shareholders—(*Rajput*).	....	...	4	509	6,000
117	Jhinjhuwada	Nine shareholders—(*Koli*)	...	...	164·6	11,743	1,62,000
118	**Junagadh**	**His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasulkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of — (*Babi Pathan*).**	**2nd August 1900.**	**22nd January 1911.**	**3,337**	**5,45,152**	**80,00,000**
119	Junapadar	One shareholder—(*Koli*)	...	...	0·31	224	1,000
120	Kadoli	Thakor Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji, Thakor of—, (*Makwana Koli*).	26th July 1888.	4th June 1914	8	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	12,000
121	Kamadhia	One Shareholder—(*Mahomedan*).	...	...	4	713	10,000
122	Kamalpur	Two Shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	4	632	12,000
123	Kaner	One Shareholder—(*Kathi*).	...	...	2	266	2,800
124	Kanjarda	One Shareholder—(*Rajput*).	...	...	0·98	251	3,000
125	Kankasiali	Do.	...	...	76	233	4,000
126	Kanpur (Ishwaria).	Four Shareholders—(*Kathi*).	...	...	8	900	13,000
127	Kantharia	Five main Shareholders—(*Rajput*).	...	...	14	1,752	38,000
128	Kariana	Five Shareholders—(*Kathi*).	...	...	10	3,124	45,000
129	Karmad	Gagubha Jashwatsinh—(*Rajput*).	1894	1894	3	484	5,000
130	Karol	Two Shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	11	1,085	14,000
131	Kasalpura	Shareholders—(*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
132	Katodia (Vachhani).	Two shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	1	238	3,000
133	Kathrota	One Shareholder—(*Kathi*).	...	...	1	238	1,500
134	Katosan	Thakor Shri Kirtisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of—(*Makwana Koli*).	18th June 1920.	20th January 1922.	10	5,808	51,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
25,000	594-7-2	55-6-6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,000	11,078	653-7-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,00,000	28,394	37,210	...	...	...	...	173	201	10 83	13	15	...
1,000	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	778	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	195	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,000	..	128	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	230	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,000	1,491	297-1-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	850	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	140	91-6-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	703	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,000	...	5,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
135	Kesaria .	Two main shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	8	325	6,000
136	Khadal .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Rajumia. Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	1899	7th February 1912.	8	2,505	37,000
137	Khambhala .	Three shareholders — (*Kathi*).	...	...	6	2,270	30,000
138	Khambhlav .	Three shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	10	983	10,000
139	Khandia .	Two shareholders —, (*Rajput*).	...	...	5	590	6,000
140	Khedawada .	Thakor Becharsinhji Vakhatsinhji. Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	29th June 1892.	12th June 1902.	27	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	14,000
141	Kherali .	Three shareholders —. (*Rajput*).	...	...	11	1,987	20,000
142	Khijadia Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana).	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	1	133	3,000
143	Khijadia (Babra Thana.)	One shareholder (*Sayed Muhammadan*).	...	...	2	329	5,000
144	Khijadia Dosaji (Songadh Thana.)	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	252	4,000
145	Khirasra .	Thakor Shri Sursinhji Balsinhj (*Rajput*).	26th September 1890.	24th February 1920.	47·5	4,663	75,000
146	Kotda Nayani	Four shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	3	1,242	15,000
147	Kotda Pitha	Five shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	25	6,895	19,000
148	Kotda Sangani.	Thakor Shri Pradumansinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	5th December 1920.	24th February 1930.	90	10,420	1,47,000
149	Kotharia .	Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji (*Rajput*).	26th May 1895.	25th September 1925.	27	2,407	32,000
150	Kuba . .	Three shareholders (*Nagar Brahmans*).	...	...	3	314	4,000
151	Lakhapadar	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	5	570	5,000
152	Lakhtar (Thana Lakhtar).	Thakor Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Karansinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	11th January 1881.	8th August 1924.	247·43	23,754	2,59,000
153	Laliad .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	4	630	17,000
154	Lathi . .	Thakor Shri Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji Chief of— (*Gohil Rajput*).	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41·8	9,404	1,45,000
155	Likhi . .	Thakor Himatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	14th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	8,000
156	[illegible] .	Three Talukdars . .	...	...	7	1,784	30,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States Forces. Cavalry	Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salutes in Guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,000	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88,000	...	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	407	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,000	730	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	806	94-4-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,000	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,000	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	2,366	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,116-13-6	171-2-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1,46,000	10,189	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
84,000	948	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
8,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,62,000	6,763	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,000	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,56,000	4,270	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
157	Limbdi . .	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakor, Saheb of—(*Jhala Rajput*).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	343·96	40,088	9,13,000
158	Lodhika Majmu.	Two Talukdars (*Rajput*) .	...	...	8	1,732	24,000
159	Lodhika Mulwaji Estate.	J. S. Mulwaji (*Rajput*) .	22nd August 1912.	9th November 1917.	7½	2,579	29,000
160	Lodhika Vijaysinhji Estate	J. S. Vijaysinhji (*Rajput*) .	24th March 1909.	26th September 1928.	7½	2,447	30,000
161	Magodi . .	Thakor Pravinchandrasinhji Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of— (*Rathod Rajput*).	23rd January 1927.	10th November 1933.	23	3,238	16,000
162	Maguna .	Eleven Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	5	Included in the Katosan Thana.	18,000
163	Malia . .	Thakor Shri Harishchandrasinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	2nd March 1909.	20th March 1930.	103	12,142	1,70,000
164	Malpur .	Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji Himatsinhji, Raolji of—(*Rathod Rajput*).	27th October 1914.	23rd June 1923.	97	13,552	81,000
165	Manavadar .	Khan Shri Gulammoinuddinkhan (*Babi Musalman*).	22nd December 1911.	19th October 1918.	101	29,084	6,37,000
166	Manavav .	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	5	485	8,000
167	Mansa .	Raolji Shri Sujansinhji Takhatsinhji Raolji of—, (*Chadva Rajput*).	3rd November 1908.	4th January 1934.	25	16,942	1,62,000
168	Matra Timba	Kachar Devia Pitha (*Kathi*) Kachar Bokra Pitha (*Kathi*)	17th February 1859. 9th September 1864.	17th August 1900.	6	470	2,000
169	Mehmadpura	Seven Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	2,000
170	Mengani .	Jadeja Shri Raghavsinhji Narsinhji (*Rajput*).	11th August 1888.	21st June 1909.	43·5	3,642	35,000
171	Mevasa .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	24	947	8,000
172	Mohanpur .	Thakor Shri Sartansinhji Thakhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	6th February 1886.	18th November 1927.	89	14,264	64,000
173	Monvel .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	31	2,755	25,000
174	Morchopna .	One shareholder (*Ahir*) .	...	...	0·88	488	1,000
175	Morvi .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lakhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	26th December 1876.	11th June 1922.	822	1,13,023	47,13,000
176	Mota Kothasna	Thakor Pratapsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1912 . .	26th September 1918.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
[illegible],00,000	34,517-1-0	1,390-0-0	...	...	31	32	...	...	167	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,000	643	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,000	643-8-0	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,000	...	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
18,000	...	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,50,000	...	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,000	430	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
7,12,000	14,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,81,000	...	11,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	..	...
2,000	290	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,000	4,212	457-4-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
8,000	445	116	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,000	...	6,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
...	...	332-15-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,24,000	9,263	52,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	11	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
177	Mahuva Nana	Three shareholders (*Rajput*).	...	...	76	356	3,000
178	Muli . .	Thakor Shri Harischandrasinhji, Chief of — (*Parmar Rajput*).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	133·2	17,109	2,43,000
179	Mulila Deri .	Five shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	15	2,985	22,000
180	Munjpur .	Three shareholders (*Rajput*).	...	...	3	480	10,000
181	Nawanagar .	Captain His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Jam Saheb of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	18th September 1895.	2nd April 1933.	3,791·3	409,192	93,47,000
182	Nilvala .	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	2	545	6,000
183	Noghanvadar	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	1	174	4,000
184	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	10	2,229	38,000
185	Pah . .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	272	3,000
186	Pal . .	Jadeja Shri Jaswantsinhji (*Jadeja Rajput*).	29th July 1884.	2nd July 1931	21·2	1,433	20,000
187	Palaj . .	Thakor Dowlatsinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1881.	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	11,000
188	Palali . .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	4	624	6,000
189	Paliad .	Seven shareholders (*Kathi*)	...	...	85	8,792	60,000
190	Palitana .	Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	3rd April 1900.	29th September 1905.	300	62,150	13,18,000
191	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One shareholder (*Rajput*) .	...	...	0·78	420	2,000
192	Patdi . .	Desai Shri Raghuvirsinhji, Chief of — (*Kanbi*).	8th January 1926.	27th October 1928.	165	16,573	3,83,000
193	Pethapur .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of — (*Vaghela Rajput*).	3rd October 1895.	1896 . .	11	5,376	36,000
194	Porbandar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of — (*Jethwa Rajput*).	30th June 1901.	10th February 1908.	642·25	115,673	21,75,000
195	Prempur .	Thakor Harisinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	25	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	12,000
196	Punadra .	Thakor Shivsinhji Abhesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,330	27,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	120	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,00,000	7,501	1,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
...	1,279	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,000	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97,45,000	50,312	69,781	...	...	...	40	377	237	901	13	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,000	...	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,000	1,253	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
11,000	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	357	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	907	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,78,000	...	10,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	9	...	...
2,000	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,21,000	17,916	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
20,00,000	21,202	12,302	...	...	16	...	32	237	331	13	...	...
12,000	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,000	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs
197	Radhanpur .	His Highness Nawab Sir Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan Babi, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (*Pathan*).	2nd April 1889 .	27th November 1910.	1,150	70,530	10,00,000
198	Rai Sankli .	......	...	...	6	656	24,000
199	Rajkot .	Thakore Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji, Thakore Saheb of — (*Jadeja Rajput*).	4th March 1910.	2nd February 1930.	282·2	75,540	10,76,000
200	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two shareholders (*Gohil Rajput*).	...	...	1	604	3,000
201	Rajpur .	Jhala Shri Chandrasinhji Mansinhji, Talukdar of — (*Rajput*).	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918	22·8	2,118	40,000
202	Rajpara (Halar).	Jadeja Shri Lakhaji Ashaji (*Rajput*).	28th September 1869.	20th December 1903.	15·5	2,661	25,000
203	Ramanka .	Two shareholders . .	...	...	2	484	3,000
204	Ramas. .	Thakor Mansinhji Udesinhji. Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	14th August 1912.	22nd February 1929.	6	1,615	10,000
205	Ramparda .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	5	533	3,000
206	Rampura .	Sixteen shareholders .	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
207	Ranasan .	Thakor Takhatsinhji Kesharisinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	29th February 1883.	12th November 1917.	30	4,875	32,000
208	Randhia .	One shareholder (*Muhamadan*).	...	...	3	769	10,000
209	Ranigam . .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*) and (*Kathi*).	...	...	3	863	6,000
210	Ranipura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
211	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	5	561	1,000
212	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	3	602	6,000
213	Rohisala .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	572	3,000
214	Rupal . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (*Rehwar Rajput*).	7th June 1878	27th November 1896.	16	4,515	14,000
215	Sahuka .	One shareholder (*Rajput*) .	...	...	6	785	12,000
216	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	610	8,000
217	Samadhiala .	Two shareholders (*Charan*)	...	...	6	210	2,000
218	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	0·62	1,119	6,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Salute in guns. Personal.	Salute in guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
10,00,000	...	...	...	...	25	78	...	...	209	11	...	...
19,000	556	382	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,26,000	18,991	2,330	...	...	21	...	...	...	362	9	...	...
1,000	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,000	2,412	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
25,000	2,922	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
3,000	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
2,500	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,000	3	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	903	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,000	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	519	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
219	Samla . .	Four shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	13	1,112	15,000
220	Sanala .	Two shareholders (*Sarvaiya Rajput*).	...	...	51	550	3,000
221	Sanosra .	Two shareholders . .	...	...	1	862	6,000
222	Santalpur in Sabar Kantha, Rawaji and Adesai in Cutch.	Jadera Pravinsinhji (*Rajput*).	18th July 1909	17th July 1924	Not surveyed.	413	3,000
223	Sardargadh .	K. S. Gulammohinuddinkhanji and another Talukdar (*Babi Mahomedan*.)	...	...	72	10,149	1,05,000
224	Sata-no-ness	One shareholder (*Ahir*) .	...	...	0·67	299	1,000
225	Sathamba .	Thakor Sursinhji Ratansinhji, Thakor of — (*Baria Koli*).	26th September 1920.	28th December 1933.	18	4,634	48,000
226	Satlasna .	Thakori Bhupatsinhji Rattansinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	13th May 1933	12th March 1934.	25	Included in the Gadhwada Thana'	16,000
227	Satudadvavdi	Four shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	13	2,178	19,000
228	Sayla . .	Thakor Saheb Shri Madarsinhji Vakhatsinhji, C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of —(*Jhala Rajput*).	28th May 1868.	25th January 1924.	222	15,285	1,53,000
229	Sejakpur .	Three shareholders (*Kathi*).	...	...	29	1,101	5,000
230	Sebdi-vadar .	One shareholder (*Koli*) .	...	...	1	359	1,000
231	Shahpur .	Jadeja Shri Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsingh (*Rajput*).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,509	26,000
232	Silana . .	Two shareholders (*Kathi*) .	...	...	4	661	7,000
233	Sisang Chandli.	Five shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	1,788	10,000
234	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	1,363	3,000
235	Sudamda Dhandhalpur.	Four shareholders (*Kathi*).	...	...	135	7,709	40,000
236	Sudasna . .	Thakor Prithisinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Parmar Rajput*).	24th August 1881.	9th March 1900.	32	6,928	34,000
237	Suigam .	Twenty one shareholders (*Rajput*).	...	...	220	8,925	18,000
238	Tajpuri .	Thakor Shabatsinhji Vakhat Sinhjee Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	7th July 1923.	8th February 1933.	7	Included in the Valetapur Thana.	6,000
239	Talsana .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	43	2,472	31,000
240	Tavi . .	Ditto . .	...	...	12	775	13,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
13,000	959	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	186	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1,00,000	7,410-8-0	9,093-2-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
47,000	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
16,000	...	3,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,466	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,73,000	15,001	570		...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
5,000	316-8-0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,000	464	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...
...	720	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,000	2,381	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,000	...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,000	913	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	310	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
241	Tejpura .	Shareholders (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	4	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
242	Terwada .	Twelve shareholders (*Baloch*).	...	...	61·78	5,736	24,000
243	Thana Devli	D. S. Vala Amra Laxman (*Vala Kathi*).	28th November 1895.	12th May 1922.	117·32	16,005	3,00,000
244	Thara . .	Six shareholders (*Rajput*) .	...	...	78	10,941	36,000
245	Tharad .	Thakor Shri Bhimsinhji Dolatsinhji, Thakor of — (*Waghela Rajput*).	28th January 1900.	19th February 1921.	1260·5	54,311	1,06,000
246	Timba .	Thakor Sardarsinhji Nathusinhji, Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1886	29th March 1919.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	5,000
247	Toda-Vachhani	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	1	635	4,000
248	Umri . .	Thakor Jaswantsinhji Thakor of — (*Chohan Koli*).	1891	31st October 1916.	10	Incluhed in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
249	Untdi . .	Two shareholders (*Rajput*)	...	...	6	548	10,000
250	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two shareholders (*Ahir*) .	...	...	2	458	3,000
251	Vadali .	One shareholder (*Rajput*) .	...	...	2	756	12,000
252	Vadia . .	D. S. Surag Bawa (*Kathi*)	15th March 1904.	8th May 1930	90	13,719	2,00,000
253	Vadod (Devani).	Two shareholder — (*Rajput*).	...	...	2	632	6,000
254	Vadod (Jhalawad).	One shareholder — (*Rajput*).	...	...	11	1,418	24,000
255	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One shareholder — (*Kathi*)	...	...	3	107	2,000
256	Vaktapur .	Thakor Vajesinhji Adesinhji, Thakor of — (*Makwana Koli*).	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.	4	Included in the Vaktapur Thana.	9,000
257	Vala . .	Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghraji, Chief of — (*Gohil Rajput*).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	190·3	14,069	2,25,000
258	Valasna .	Thakor Shivsinhji, Thakor of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	7th November 1910.	6th November 1926.	21	3,971	24,000
259	Vana . .	Six shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	24	3,089	48,000
260	Vanala .	Two shareholders — (*Kathi*).	...	...	3	248	4,000
261	Vangadhra .	One shareholder — (*Rajput*).	...	...	0·62	376	3,000
262	Vanod .	Khan Saheb Malek Shri Hussain Mahomedkhanji Kamaluddinkhanji —, (*Jat Mahomedan*).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57·37	4,676	1,00,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Indian States' Forces. Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,000	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,90,000	6,940-11-9	760-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
36,000	...	2,381-14-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
82,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
5,000	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,000	493	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	246	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,80,000	7,290-15-0	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,000	1,252	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,25,000	9,202	14,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
21,000	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
45,000	3,715	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,000	19,63	1,85-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
263	Varsoda .	Thakor Jorawarsinhji Surajmalji, Thakor of — (*Chavda Rajput*).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919.	11	4,023	36,000
264	Vasavad .	Eight shareholders — (*Nagar Brahman*).	...	...	16·8	6,237	17,000
265	Vavdi Dharvala.	Five shareholders — (*Rajput*).	...	...	4	1,521	11,000
266	Vavdi Vachhani.	One shareholder — (*Rajput*).	...	...	0·71	276	3,000
267	Vekaria .	One shareholder (*Kathi*) .	...	...	3	635	8,000
268	Vejanoness .	One shareholder — (*Koli*).	...	...	0·29	206	500
269	Vichhavad .	Four shareholders — (*Nagar Brahman*).	...	...	3·7	434	6,000
270	Vijaynagar .	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji, Rao of — (*Rathod Rajput*).	3rd January 1904.	27th June 1916.	135	8,491	72,000
271	Virpur .	Thakor Shri Hamirsinhji Suraji, Thakor of — (*Rajput*).	7th March 1876.	12th October 1918.	66·6	5,050	1,27,000
272	Virsoda .	Two shareholders — (*Makwana Kolis*).	...	...	3	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
273	Virva . .	One shareholder — (*Rajput*).	...	...	·76	149	3,000
274	Vithalgadh .	Fanse Shri Ramchandrarao *alias* Vijaysinhji of—, (*Kayasth Prabhu*).	15th October 1896.	15th February 1920.	56	4,073	80,000
275	Wadagam .	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Gopalsinhji, Thakor of —, (*Rehwar Rajput*).	17th November 1918.	14th January 1929.	28	3,938	26,000
276	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji, Thakor Saheb of —, (*Jhala Rajput*).	23rd July 1899.	22nd February 1918.	242·6	42,602	6,14,000
277	Wankaner .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Maharana Raj Saheb of — (*Jhala Rajput*).	4th January 1879.	8th March 1899.	417	44,259	7,35,000
278	Warahi .	Malek Shri Joravarkhan Umarkhan — (*Jat Mahomedan*).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1900.	120	3,009	32,000
279	Warahi .	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji —, (*Jat Mahomedan*).	9th October 1889.	18th August 1911.	40	1,411	15,000
280	Wao . .	Rana Shri Harisinhji Chandansingji, Chief of —.	19th September 1889.	25th May 1924.	759	20,721	55,000
281	Wasna .	Thakor Bapusinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of —, (*Rathod Rajput*).	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918.	10	3,907	25,000
282	Zainabad .	Malek Shri Azizmahomedkhanji, Talukdar of —.	21st June 1917.	27th January 1923.	30	3,414	92,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments: To Government.	Payments: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Indian States Forces: Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salutes in Guns: Permanent.	Salutes in Guns: Personal.	Salutes in Guns: Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
33,000	...	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
17,000	766	643-4-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5 4-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	31	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
1,27,000	4,114	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
4,000	...	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	149	44	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
5,73,000	26,009-8-8	2,682	...	...	36	...	...	...	118	9	...	...
7,28,500	17,428	1,457	18	...	11	16	...	...	90	11	...	...
25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
55,000	...	556-10-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
28,000	...	3,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
93,000	3,242	23-4-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

List of Rulers of Western India States Agency in direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS
1	**His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.**	**Maharao of Cutch**	**Cutch.**	
2	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Himat Sinhji Daulatsinhji.**	**Maharaja of Idar**	**Himatnagar.**	
3	**His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabatkhan Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.**	**Nawab of Junagadh**	**Junagadh.**	
4	**Captain His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijay Sinhji.**	**Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.**	**Nawanagar.**	
5	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji.**	**Maharaja of Bhavnagar**	**Bhavnagar.**	
6	**His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Nutvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I.**	**Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar.**	**Porbandar.**	
7	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.**	**Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.**	**Dhrangadhra.**	
8	**His Highness Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan.**	**Nawab of Radhanpur**	**Radhanpur.**	
9	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I.**	**Maharaja of Morvi**	**Morvi.**	
10	**His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.**	**Maharaja of Gondal**	**Gondal.**	
11	**His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhamed Sidi Ahmedkhan.**	**Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.**	**Janjira.**	
12	**Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.**	**Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner.**	**Wankaner.**	
13	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Palitana	Palitana.	
14	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji	Thakor Saheb of Dhrol	Dhrol.	
15	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Thakor Saheb of Limbdi	Limbdi.	
16	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji Lakhajiraj.	Thakor Saheb of Rajkot	Rajkot.	
17	Thakor Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji	Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan	Wadhwan.	
18	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji	Rao of Vijaynagar	Vijaynagar.	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.				
1	Tharad	1,260½	162	54,311	
2	Wao	537	58	20,721	
3	Malpur	97	74	13,552	
4	Mansa	25	12	16,942	
5	Mohanpur	89	53	14,264	
6	Varahi M. S. Jorawarkhanji	120	16	3,009	
7	Varsoda	11	4	4,023	
8	Petnapur	11	3	5,376	
9	Ranasan	30	19	4,875	
10	Punadra	11	11	2,330	
11	Khadal	8	13	2,505	
12	Ghodasar	16	15	6,708	
13	Katosan	10	8	5,803	
14	Ilol	19	7	4,662	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY—*contd.*				
15	Ambaliara	80	35	10,170	
16	Sudasna	32	24	6,928	
17	Valasna	21	12	3,971	
18	Dabha	12	10	1,774	
19	Vasna	10	5	3,907	
20	Rupal	16	13	4,515	
21	Dadhalia	28	15	4,062	
22	Magodi	23	30	3,238	
23	Vadagam	28	23	3,938	
24	Sathamba	18	22	4,634	
25	W S Khanji, Deodar	Survey not made.	14	4,845	
26	Thara	65½	25	10,941	
27	M. S. Muridkhanji, Varahi	40	5	1,311	
28	Ramas	6	11	1,615	
29	Bolundra	6	4	1,078	
30	Derol	10	1		Included in Vakhtapur Thana Circle.
31	Khedawada	27	4		
32	Kadoli	8	2		
33	Vaktapur	2	4		
34	Prempur	25	4		
35	Dedhrota*	1	2		
36	Tajpuri*	7	4		
37	Hapa*	5	2		
38	Satlasna*	25	19		Included in Gadhwada Thana Circle.
39	Bhalusna*	1	8		
40	Likhi	9	6		Included in Vakhtapur Thana Circle.
41	Hadol*	27	18		Included in Gadhwada Thana Circle.
42	Palaj*	2	3		Included in Katosan Thana Circle.
43	Gabat	10	6	1,159	
44	W. S. Himatsinhji, Deodar	Survey not made.	14	4,456	
45	Tervada, B. S. Ratansinhji	61·78	12	5,736	
46	Adesar in Santalpur	Survey not made.	2	413	
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Lakhtar	247·43	50	23,754	
2	Sayla	222·1	46	15,285	
3	Chuda	78·2	14	12,915	

* Not allowed to exercise jurisdiction.

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
4	Vala	190·3	40*	14,069	
5	Lathi	41·8	10†	9,404	
6	Muli	133·2	21	17,109	
7	Bajana	183·12	29	13,481	
8	Patdi	165	24‡	16,573‡	
9	Vanod	57·37	13	4,676	
10	Vithalgadh	56	11	4,073	
11	Dasada (Jainabad)	30	8§	3,414	
12	Rajpur	22·8	3	2,118	
13	Anandpur, Khacher Desa Bhoj	70	12	2,529	
14	Anandpur, Khacher Dada and Nana Jiwa	‖	9	1,847	
15	Raisankli	6¶	2	656	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Jasdan	296	59	34,056	
2	Manavadar	101	26	29,084	
3	Thana Devli	117·32	21	16,005	
4	Vadia	90	17	13,719	
5	Virpur	66·6	13	8,050	
6	Malia	103	15	12,142	
7	Kotda-Sangani	90	20	10,420	
8	Jetpur Pithadia	102	18	7,830	
9	Jetpur-Bilkha	107	25	16,011	
10	Jalia Devani	36·89	10	3,133	
11	Kotharia	27	6	2,407	
12	Gavridad	27	6	2,116	
13	Pal	21·3	5	1,433	
14	Lodhika (Jadeja Shri Mulwaji)	7½	5	2,579	
15	Lodhika (J. S. Vijaysinhji)	7½	5	2,447	
16	Gadhka	23·1	5	2,392	
17	Mengani	34·5	8	3,642	
18	Jetpur Vala Shri Bhabhabhai Umad	14	6	1,910	
19	Jetpur Taluka court	100	18	45,056	
20	Vasavad	16·8	4	6,237	
21	Bantwa, Sherkhanji	56·2	12	7,838	
22	Bantwa Majmu	27	0	15,913	

* The State also owns 6 villages in British Districts.

† The State owns 4 swang villages, *viz.*, Valukad, Lakhun ka Negwad, Junapador and ½ share in Trumbak and Ukharia under the Gogha Taluka.

‡ Inclusive of Jhilla villages.

§ 7 villages and ½ share in Dasada.

‖ Included in Chotila Thana.

¶ The Taluka also owns a village Dhasa by name in the Western Kathiawar Agency

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—concld.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
23	Sardargadh Taluka	72	13	10,149	
24	Sardargadh-Zabardastkhanji	36	0	5,000	
25	Bagasra Vala Shri Vajsur Valera	24	5	5,915	
26	Bagasra, Vala Shri Ram Harsur	20	5	3,194	
27	Bagasra, Vala Shri Ram Mulu	10	2	810	
28	Bagasra, Vala Shri Vira Mulu	10	2	605	
29	Bagasra Majmu	25	4	10,153	
30	Jetpur, Barwala	45	11	4,855	
31	Jetpur Anida	23	11	3,720	
32	Shahpur	10	4	1,509	
33	Bhadwa	7	4	1,401	
34	Rajapara	15½	9	2,661	
35	Jetpur Vala Shri Champraj Jasa,	39·3	5	3,740	
36	Jetpur Vala Shri Unad Rana,.	12	2	919	
37	Jetpur Vala Shri Giga Hipa	7·42	1	644	
38	Jetpur Vala Shri Bhaya Nathu,	11·5	2	1,106	
38a	Jetpur Vala Shri Naja Mansia,	11	3	874	
39	Kotda-Pitha	25	12	6,895	
40	Dedan Kotila Shri Unad Bhan,	24·5	6	1,778	
41	Jetpur-Mayapadar	9½	2	652	
42	Jetpur-Khijadia	22	5	2,434	
43	Jetpur-Mendarda Vala Shri Amra Moka,	23½	6	3,720	
44	Jetpur Vala Shri Ebhal Vajsur,	7	2	1,100	
45	Jetpur-Harsurpur	7	1	675	
46	Khirasra	47·5	15	4,663	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	Remarks.
	SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.				
1	Kankrej Thana	744½	..	41,584	
2	Deodar Thana	364½ (including Suigam).		30,473	
3	Santalpur Thana	303	..	13,820	
4	Varahi Thana	240	..	11,360	
5	Gadhwada Thana	..	71	19,113	
	1 Timba	3	2	..	
	2 Umri	10	1	..	
	3 Mota Kothasna	3	1	..	
	4 Chandup	..	1	..	
	5 Mohur	..	1	..	
	6 Ghazipur	..	1	..	
6	Katosan Thana	..	24	13,325	
	1 Maguna	5	..	..	
	2 Tejpura	4	..	..	
	3 Virsoda	3	..	..	
	4 Kasalpura	2	..	..	
	5 Deloli	2	1	..	
	6 Memadpura	1	1	..	
	7 Ijpura	2	1	..	
	8 Rampura	1	1	..	
	9 Ranipura	1	1	..	
7	Vaktapur Thana	..	47	12,861	
	1 Ged	..	..	..	
	2 Morwada	..	..	..	
	3 Polajpur	..	..	..	
	4 Bhadardi*	..	..	..	
	5 Sachodar†	..	..	..	
	6 Pipodar†	..	..	..	
8	Vatrak Kantha Thana	50	51	11,400	
9	Bawishi Thana	67	96	20,800	
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Wadhwan District Thana	196·475	..	..	
	1 Kesaria	..	1	325	
	2 Vana	..	3	3,089	
	3 Dhudhrej	..	2	2,659	
	4 Kherali	..	2	1,987	
	5 Munjpur	..	1	489	
	6 Gundiala	..	2	1,825	
	7 Devalia	..	2	837	

* Coshared between Likhi and Bhadresar Jamadar.
† Coshared between Prampur, Derol and Khedawada.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	Remarks.
	Eastern Kathiawar Agency—*contd.*				
1	Wadhwan District Thana—*contd.*				
	8 Bhalala	..	1	376	
	9 Talsana	..	7	2,472	
	10 Palali	..	2	624	
	11 Bhathan	..	1	465	
	12 Tavi	..	1	775	
	13 Bhadvana	..	2	1,109	
	14 Jhamar	..	1	561	
	15 Jhampodad	..	1	509	
	16 Laliad	..	1	630	
2	Chotila Thana	367·9	..	..	
	1 Chotila	..	27	8,896	
	2 Bhimora	..	11	1,912	
	3 Chobari	..	3	472	
	4 Anandpur	..	20	6,745	
	5 Bamanbor	..	4	812	
	6 Mevasa	..	6	947	
	7 Ramparda	..	1	533	
3	Dasada Thana	119·76	..	..	
	1 Dasada	..	18	9,891	
4	Bhoika Thana	178·888	..	..	
	1 Samla	..	2	1,112	
	2 Ankevalia	..	3	2,239	
	3 Bhalgamda	..	3	1,903	
	4 Untdi	..	1	543	
	5 Jakhan	..	1	498	
	6 Khambhlav	..	2	983	
	7 Gedi	..	2	951	
	8 Karol	..	2	1,085	
	9 Sahuka	..	1	785	
	10 Kantharia	..	2	1,752	
	11 Darod	..	1	269	
	12 Kamalpur	..	1	6,532	
	13 Khandia	..	1	590	
	14 Chanchana	..	1	340	
	15 Chalala	..	1	650	
	16 Karmad	..	1	484	
	17 Vanala	..	1	388	
5	Paliad Thana	227·3	..	..	
	1 Paliad	..	17	8,792	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	Remarks.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
5	Paliad Thana—*contd.*				
	2 Matra-Timba	..	1	470	
	3 Bharejda	..	1	298	
	4 Sudamda-Dhandhalpur	..	27	7,709	
	5 Sejakpur	..	4	1,101	
6	Jhinjhuwada	164·6	..	..	
	1 Jhinjhuwada	..	18	11,743	
7	Songadh Thana	154	..	..	
	1 Limbda	..	4	1,764	
	2 Vavdi-Dharvala	..	4	1,521	
	3 Bhojavadar	..	1	701	
	4 Samadhiala-Chhabhadia	..	2	1,199	
	5 Vangadhra	..	1	376	
	6 Khijadia (Dosaji)	..	1	252	
	7 Gadhula	..	1	325	
	8 Katodia (Vachhani)	..	1	331	
	9 Songadh (Do.)	..	..	1,563	
	10 Panchavda (Do.)	..	1	420	
	11 Toda (Do.)	..	2	635	
	12 Vavdi (Do.)	..	3	276	
	13 Chamardi (Do.)	..	1	1,860	
	14 Pachhegam (Devani)	..	3	3,229	
	15 Chitravav (Do.)	..	1	278	
	16 Ramanka (Do.)	..	1	533	
	17 Vadod (Do.)	..	1	632	
	18 Alampur (Devani)	..	1	499	
	19 Dhola (Do.)	..	1	265	
	20 Gadhali	..	3	1,693	
	21 Samadhiala	..	1	210	
	22 Ratanpur-Dhamanka	..	2	602	
8	Chok-Datha Thana	172·8	..	..	
	1 Datha	..	24	2,834	
	2 Aiyavej	..	2	1,167	
	3 Ranigam	..	1	863	
	4 Chok	..	2	1,347	
	5 Morchopna	..	1	483	
	6 Gandhol	..	1	29	
	7 Jalia (Amraji)	..	1	500	
	8 Rohisala	..	1	572	
	9 Pah	..	1	272	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population	Remarks.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*concld.*				
8	Chok-Datha Thana—*contd.*				
	10 Boda-no-ness	..	1	205	
	11 Sebdivadar	..	1	359	
	12 Sanala	..	1	550	
	13 Samadhiala	..	1	610	
	14 Rajpara	..	1	604	
	15 Chiroda	..	1	367	
	16 Veja-no-ness	..	1	206	
	17 Vadal-Bhandaria	..	1	458	
	18 Dedarda	..	1	777	
	19 Jalia (Manaji)	..	1	203	
	20 Kanjarda	..	1	251	
	21 Bhandaria	..	1	680	
	22 Sata-no-ness	..	1	290	
	23 Junapadar	..	1	224	
	24 Ranparda	..	1	561	
	25 Hathasni	..	1	833	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Lakhapadar Thana	120·7	..	..	
	1 Kaner	2	1	266	
	2 Kathrota	1	1	238	
	3 Khijadia-Najani	1	1	133	
	4 Garmali Moti	2	1	385	
	5 Garmali Nani	2	1	239	
	6 Gadhia	11	2	371	
	7 Charkha	10	2	1,240	
	8 Dholarva	4	1	400	
	9 Manavav	5	1	485	
	10 Lakhapadar	5	1	570	
	11 Monvel	31	4	2,755	
	12 Vekaria	8	1	653	
	13 Vaghavdi	3	1	107	
	14 Halaria	6	4	1,008	
	15 Silana	4	1	661	
	16 Dahida	2	2	987	
	17 Gigasaran	6	1	703	
	18 Jhamka (Velani)	7	1	606	
	19 Kuba	3	1	314	
	20 Vichhavad	3·7	1	434	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—concld.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	Remarks.
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—*contd.*				
2	Dhrafa Thana	207·7	..	..	
	1 Dhrafa	44	23	10,042	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi	13	4	2,178	
	3 Amrapur	8	2	1,761	
3	Lodhika Thana	265·2	..	..	
	1 Sisang Chandli	1	2	1,788	
	2 Vivra	76	1	149	
	3 Kankasiali	76	1	233	
	4 Mulila Deri	15	8	3,025	
	5 Mahuva (Nana)	76	1	356	
	6 Kotda-Nayani	3	1	1,242	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwaria	3	2	1,444	
	8 Bhalgam-Bhaldol	1	1	820	
	9 Vadali	2	1	756	
4	Babra Thana	298·7	..	..	
	1 Babra	10	6	8,242	
	2 Jambal-ni-Derdi	1	1	689	
	3 Randhia	3	1	769	
	4 Akadia	2	1	163	
	5 Nilvala	2	1	545	
	6 Kaijadia	2	1	329	
	7 Billi	3	1	484	
	8 Kamadhia	4	1	713	
	9 Kotda-Pitha	25	13	6,895	
	10 Bhadli	10	9	2,884	
	11 Karlana	10	10	3,124	
	12 Noghanvadar	1	1	174	
	13 Itaria	6	5	1,050	
	14 Khambhala	6	6	2,270	

(1) AMBLIARA.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Kolis known as Khants but claims descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

2. The present Thakor Kesharisinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 7th May 1908. The powers of the present Thakor were enhanced in 1930 to the hearing of suits of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters and to the infliction of sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters as a mark of personal distinction. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born in September 1923.

(2) BAJANA.

1. Darbar Shri Malek Kamalkhan Jivankhan succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th March 1920. His estate, which lies between the Rann of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Chief has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

2. The Chief was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 11th June 1926. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Bismillakhanji was born on the 24th December 1925.

(3) BAVISHI THANA CIRCLE.

1. This Thana circle is situated to the South of the old Mahi-Kantha Agency. It is not a compact area but Baroda and British villages of Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts intervene.

2. It is comprised of 96 villages with an area of 67 square miles. It has a population of 29,800 souls according to the Census of 1931.

3. This Thana pays a considerable tribute for which the Matadars are held responsible, as headmen of the villages, to the British Government.

4. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Dabhoda.

(4) BHAVNAGAR.

1. His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *gaddi* in July 1919, and the State was under a Council of Administration during the minority of the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912. The minority administration terminated on the 18th April, 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. The late Maharaja left two other sons: (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August 1914, and (2) K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April 1917. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinhji the heir apparent was born on the 14th March 1932.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A.D. 1260 under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns: and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January 1917. The Maharaja possesses a sanad of adoption.

5. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(5) CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He was born on 23rd April 1909. His father died on the 21st December 1920. The present Chief has studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka on the 7th February 1929. He exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

(6) CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A.D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur". His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria.

2. The title of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon him in June 1917, and for his services in connection with the War, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July 1921, as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1921, in a similar capacity.

3. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayrajji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885. The second son, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888.

4. The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

5. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

(7) DEODAR—(THAKORE KHANJI ANANDSINHJI).

Thakore Khanji is a Waghella Rajput. He succeeded to the Taluka on the death of his father Anandsinhji. The Talukdar exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500. His son Kumar Shree Viramji has been educated at the

Scott College, Sadra. The State entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

(8) DEODAR—(HIMATSINHJI VAJESINHJI).

The estate was owned by Thakores Chimansinhji and Vajesinhji Sardarsinhji. Himatsinhji, a Waghella Rajput, succeeded first to the estate of his father Vajesinhji and later to the estate of Chimansinhji who died heirless.

The Talukdar has the powers of a third class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250.

The estate entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

Succession is governed by the rule of equal partition amongst brothers.

(9) DHRANGADHRA.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, the present Maharaj Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, succeeded the late Sir Ajitsinhji, K.C.I.E., who died on the 8th February 1911.

2. The Jhala family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiawar in about A.D. 1100 from the North and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrangadhra.

3. His Highness received primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three sons of whom Maharaja Kumar Mayurdhwaj Sinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 3rd March 1923.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He possesses a sanad of adoption. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Saheb on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute increased to 13 guns. He received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917, and G.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1922.

5. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(10) DHROL.

1. The late Thakore Saheb Harisinhji died on the 31st July 1914, and Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May 1910. A son named Kumar Shri Harindrasinhji was born to K. S. Jorawarsinhji on the 19th June 1928. The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji, brother of Jam Raval, who founded Nawanagar.

2. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also possesses a sanad of adoption.

3. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900, and also in November 1924.

4. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and he is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

(11) GADHWADA THANA.

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains 71 villages, the population of which is 19,113. It takes its name Gadhwada from topographical features of the country—Gadh meaning hills and Wada a fenced place. It consists of a valley surrounded by a wall of hills.

2. The Gadhwada Thana consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukas:—

1. Satlasna.
2. Bhalusna.
3. Timba.
4. Umari.
5. Mota Kothasna.
6. Chandap.
7. Mohur.
8. Gajipur.
9. Hadol and other scattered villages.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Satlasna. Near Timba on Taranga Hill is a Jain temple, which is visited by Jain pilgrims from distant parts of the country.

(12) GHODASAR.

1. The ruling family claims to be a Rajput family descended from that of Kusha (Dabh), one of the sons of Rama, the king of Ayodhya. The present Thakor Fatehsinhji was invested with the powers of the Taluka in 1930, which were raised in 1933 as a mark of personal distinction to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters and to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters. In 1930, the Government of Bombay conferred on him, also, the honorary second class magisterial powers to be exercised in the villages of the Kaira District.

2. The Thakor has one son, heir-apparent, Mulrajsinhji, who was born on the 14th October 1934.

(13) GONDAL.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large College on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girassias or landholders. He has established a Girls' High School in his State and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Maharaja who holds a sanad of adoption was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I.E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. Some 40 dues have been abolished during the régime of the present ruler Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji. The State is singular in being free from rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duty. It is the only State in the Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory. Gondal is noted for the number and excellence of its roads and is one of the pioneer of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar. The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State. The Golden Jubilee of His Highness was celebrated in 1934.

4. The Maharaja attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June 1911, and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on the 12th December 1911. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October 1914.

5. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

6. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(14) IDAR.

1. The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur. The State enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 guns.

2. His Highness Himatsinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded his deceased father Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Dowlatsinhji on the 14th April 1931 and was installed on 11th July 1931. He accompanied His Highness the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911.

3. The heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Daljitsinhji was born on 10th July 1917, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The State enjoys plenary powers.

6. Since the 1st April 1933, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(15) ILOL.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis and claims descent from Makwana Rajputs.

2. The present Chief, Thakor Shivsinhji, is receiving education in England.

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(16) JAFRABAD.

1. This small property consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafrabad, belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.

2. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira House. He conquered Jafrabad from the Muhammadan Thandar about the middle of the 18th century.

3. The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Sidi Sir Ahmedkhan, G.C.I.E., in 1922. His Highness was invested with full powers on the 9th November 1933. A Mamlatdar with first class magisterial powers resides at Jafrabad.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

5. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(17) JASDAN.

1. Darbar Shri Khacher Ala Vajsur succeeded his father Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha on 11th June 1919, and was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 1st December 1925. The Chief was born on the 4th November 1905.

2. Jasdan, conquered by Viko Khacher, the ancestor of the present ruler, in A.D. 1665, is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.

3. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers, except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(18) JETPUR.

The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 25 shareholders of whom 15 exercise jurisdiction. They belong to the Vala tribe of Kathis. All have a share in the joint town of Jetpur, except Vadia and Thana Devli. Vadia has exchanged its share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and Thana Devli has exchanged its share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram. These two have now no share in Jetpur. Of the villages some are held jointly by several Talukdars while others are the exclusive property of individuals. Jurisdiction exercised by each Talukdar varies.

Maximum jurisdiction exercised at present is—

Civil.—Limited to the value of Rs. 10,000,

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine,

and the minimum is—

Civil.—Limited to the suits of value Rs. 500.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., Jetpur-Pithadia.—Darbar Shri Vala Mulu Surag, C.I.E., is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on 10th September 1869, and he succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 6th February 1899. He is a shareholder of Jetpur and a Life

Member of the Jetpur Taluka Court. The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadubha was born on the 8th September 1923.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, Jetpur-Bilkha.—On the death of Darbar Shri Vala Kanthad Naja on the 21st March 1923, without a legitimate male issue, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India decided that the rule of primogeniture should be followed in this estate, which accordingly passed to the present Chief Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, who is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on the 10th January 1906, and succeeded to his estate on the 19th January 1928. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The heir-apparent K. S. Jasvatsinhji was born on the 14th November 1928.

2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

He also exercises the above powers as a personal distinction over the Ala Vala groups of estates in Bilkha of which he is a senior Talukdar.

(19) JUNAGADH.

1. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junagadh, belongs to a Babi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March 1920. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the War, the salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 15th January 1921. He was created K.C.S.I. on the 1st November 1926, and G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1931. The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14. The heir-apparent Muhammad Dilawar Khanji was born on the 23rd June 1922, and a second son Mohamad Himatkhanji on the 16th February 1924. Both are being educated in England.

2. Junagadh was a Rajput State under the Chudasama Dynasty until A.D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begda of Ahmedabad. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subah of Ahmedabad. About 1735 when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhan Babi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subah, expelled the Mughal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junagadh. The present Nawab is a descendant of Babi Sherkhan.

3. The Nawab of Junagadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Kathiawar a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gaekwar tribute by the Agency.

4. This State contains the Gir Forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

5. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the Capital on the 3rd November 1900.

6. Similarly His Excellency Lord Reading visited the State on the 26th November 1924.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a Sanad of adoption.

8. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(20) KATOSAN.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis of the Chandra race and claims descent from Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Kirtisinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management.

(21) KATOSAN THANA.

1. This Thana circle which is adjacent to the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District is comprised of 24 villages with a population of 13,325, divided into the following 10 petty non-jurisdictional Talukas the proprietors of which are Makwana Kolis of the Katosan family:—

1. Maguna.
2. Tejpura.
3. Virsoda.
4. Kasalpura.
5. Deloli.
6. Mehmadpura.
7. Ijpura.
8. Rampura.
9. Ranipura.
10. Palaj.

2. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Santhal.

(22) KHADAL.

1. The family which belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis was converted to Islam by Mahmud Begda (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Thakor Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with the powers of the Taluka in November 1922. The powers of the present Thakor were enhanced in 1929 to the hearing of suits of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters and to the infliction of sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 in Criminal matters as a mark of personal distinction.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadbha was born on the 10th September 1924.

(23) KOTDA-SANGANI.

1. Thakore Shri Pradumansinhji succeeded his father Thakore Shri Himatsinhji who died on 23rd February 1930. The Chief belongs to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and was born on 5th December 1920. The minor Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Taluka is under Agency management on account of the minority of the present Chief.

2. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. This State is an off-shoot of Gondal. The Ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D. 1750.

(24) LAKHTAR.

1. Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhala Rajput. The town of Lakhtar is close to the Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan.

2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

3. The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra House. Jhala Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

4. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

5. The heir-apparent K. S. Indrasinhji was born on the 5th April 1907. He has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. K. S. Balbhadrasinhji, son and heir to the heir-apparent, was born on the 19th November 1929.

(25) LATHI.

The proprietor of this Taluka is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhavnagar and Palitana. Thakore Shri Pratapsinhji died on the 14th October 1918, at the age of 27 leaving three minor sons. Thakore Shri Prahladsinhji succeeded on the 14th October 1918. He was born on the 31st March 1912. The Chief studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

3. The Chief was invested with the powers of the Taluka on 9th February 1931.

4. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(26) LIMBDI.

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Thakore Saheb of Lambdi), ascended the *gaddi* on the 14th April

1908. He was born on the 11th July 1868 He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He had attended the Delhi Coronation Manœuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. He travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria Hungary and Germany in 1912. The title of K.C.I.E., was bestowed upon him on the 1st January 1921, and that of K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1931.

2. The Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and the right of the Ruling Princes of the State to adopt a successor has been recognised by a Sanad.

3. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

4. The eldest son of the Thakore Saheb and heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 10th April 1896. The Thakore Saheb has three other sons.

(27) MALIA.

1. Thakore Shri Harischandrasinhji is a Jadeja Rajput and descended from Kanaji of Wagad and Machhu Kantha. He succeeded his grand-father Thakore Shri Raisinhji on 20th March 1930, when the latter abdicated the *gaddi* in his grandson's favour. Thakore Shri Raisinhji died on 21st August 1930. The Chief was born on the 2nd March 1909 and has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He married Bai Shri Jayvantkunverba, a niece of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and has one son K. S. Bhupendrasinhji born on the 2nd April 1929. The Chief has two brothers who are studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. Primogeniture governs succession.

3. The Mianas, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago, have been a constant source of trouble to this State. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises supervision over the Mianas and over the Police of the State.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(28) MALPUR.

The family belongs to the clan of Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot of the house of the former Raos of Idar. The Chief enjoys the title of Raolji. The present Chief Raolji Shri Gambhirsinhji being minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. The Chief is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(29) MANAVADAR (BANTWA).

1. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Gulam Moinudinkhanji who was born on the 22nd December 1911. K. S. Gulam Moinudinkhanji was invested with the full powers of the Taluka on the 21st November 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. K. S. Gulam-Mahomed Abdulhamidkhanji, the Chief's only brother, was born on the 10th April 1914.

2. The Ruling family has been in possession of the Taluka since about 1733 A.D. When the Chorashi Parganah (which included Manavadar, Bantwa, Gidad now called Sardargadh and other Talukas) was granted by Sherkhan Babi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother Dilerkhan took Manavadar. The younger brother Sher Zamankhan took Bantwa and Gidad and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day. The jurisdiction over the Majmu share of the three Bantwa shareholders is exercised by them through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the following powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

Appeals against the decisions of the Majmu Nyayadhish lie to the District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises powers of revision.

3. The Taluka of Manavadar has the following powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

(30) MANSA.

The State of Mansa is to the north-east of Ahmedabad at a distance of about 36 miles from that city. It is surrounded on all sides by Baroda territory.

2. The Chief claims to be descended from Vanraj Chavada, the founder of Anhilpur Pattan, and therefore belongs to the clan of Chavda Rajputs. The present Chief, Sajjansinhji, was born on 3rd November 1908, and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th January 1934. on the death of his father Raoji Shri Takhatsinhji.

(31) MOHANPUR.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji who was educated in local Vernacular schools, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927. His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Vinaisinhji who was born on 6th December 1908, has now left the Mayo College, Ajmer.

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(32) MORVI.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji, K.C.S.I., is a Jadeja Rajput. His Highness was educated in England. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1924. He was created K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1930.

2. The Rulers of the Morvi State belong to the same clan of Jadeja Rajput as the houses of Cutch and Nawanagar. Rawaji, the ancestor of the present Chief, was the ruler of Cutch. He was murdered and his younger brother Pragji ascended the *gaddi* of Cutch. Rawaji's son Kayaji established himself at Morvi about 1720 A.D. and Morvi still owns a small Taluka called Adhoi in Cutch.

3. Morvi is situated in the District called Machhukantha from the river Machhu, which flows through 30 miles of its territory. It possesses a coast line high up the gulf of Cutch with a creek at Navlakhi and Wawania. A British Officer was appointed to record evidence of Cutch and Morvi to report on the best means of effecting a separation of interest between the two States for ending numerous and long pending interstatal disputes. On this report the Secretary of State passed final orders in 1901 restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Rann of Cutch, Morvi retaining the Adhoi Mahal on the North side.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mahendrasinhji was born on the 1st January 1918. The second son Kumar Shri Kalikakumar was born on the 7th November 1918.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption.

6. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(33) MULI.

Muli is the only Parmar State in Kathiawar. The Parmars came to Kathiawar from Tharparkar in 1159 A.D. The present Chief Harischandrasinhji succeeded to his father on the 3rd December 1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed its Diploma Examination. He took his training in administrative matters in Jamnagar State under the care of His Highness Sir Ranjitsinhji Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. He was selected by Government to represent the third and fourth class States of Kathiawar and was present at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He is a member of the Rajkumar College Council for the last twelve years.

The heir-apparent K. S. Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 25th May 1921.

He attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

(34) NAWANAGAR.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 18th September 1895 at Sarodar in the Nawanagar territories. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, at Malvern College and subsequently at University College, London. He entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918. He received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion, Rajputana Rifles (Napiers) and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920 and the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1931.

2. The Jadeja family of Nawanagar entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jathwas (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Nawanagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jam Raval, the founder of the State.

3. The State has an extended sea coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodiya, Bedi and Salaya.

4. There are pearl fisheries on the Nawanagar Coast.

5. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

6. He holds a sanad of adoption.

7. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(35) PALITANA.

1. Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji is a Gohil Rajput and is a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April 1900. He received his education first in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then at Shrewsbury school in England. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 27th November 1919. The Thakore Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar held on the 12th December 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page in attendance on Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The Thakore Saheb received the K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1930.

2. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He holds a sanad of adoption.

3. The Thakore Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar held in Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

4. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

5. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(36) PATDI.

The Chief Desai Shri Raghuvirsinhji is a Kadva Patidar by caste. His father died on the 25th October, 1928. His birth date is 8th January 1926. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 the then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moguls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A.D. 1818.

2. The Taluka is at present under Regency management on account of the minority of the Chief. The Senior Rani Saheba is the regent.

3. The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

(37) PETHAPUR.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Vaghela Rajputs and claims descent from the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is situated on the Sabarmati river a few miles north of Ahmedabad.

2. The present Thakor Shri Fatesinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The Taluka being indebted is placed under Agency management under the Encumbered Estates Rules. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendrasinhji was born on 7th October 1921.

(38) PORBANDAR.

1. Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Natwarsinhji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, ascended the *gaddi* on the 26th January 1920. The Rulers of Porbandar enjoyed the family title of Rana. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was recognised as a hereditary distinction and the Salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918. He was created K.C.S.I. on 3rd June 1929. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rajputs. They claim descent from Hanuman, the staunch devotee of the great King Rama. They probably came from the North and established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwas are one of most ancient of all the Ruling races in the Peninsula. His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Natwarsinhji is the 179th Ruler of the family.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where country craft can lie up securely during the rains but the creek can only be entered at certain state of the tide. The creek is now being deepened. Loading facilities have been afforded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar lime stone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda Hills within it and exported to different parts of India, Africa, etc.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He holds a sanad of adoption.

5. The present ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

6. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(39) PUNADRA.

1. The family belongs to a clan of Makwana Kolis and was converted to Islam by Mahomed Begda (1459-1513). It claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

2. The present Thakor Shivsinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. His heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji who was born on 22nd June 1903, was also educated in the same College. The Kumar is now learning administrative work.

(40) RADHANPUR.

The ruler is a member of the illustrious Babi Family and the descendant of the last Suba of Ahmedabad (Gujrat). It is bounded on the North by Bhabhar and Terwada, on the east by Kankrej and Patan Districts of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the south by Vanod, Dasada and Jhinjhuwada of Kathiawar and on the west by the Runn of Cutch and Varahi. The country is a flat open plain between hills. The soil is either sandy or black and on the borders of the Runn saltish. Efforts to improve the condition of agriculture and agriculturists are being made. Occupancy rights have been given to cultivators. The Vadhiar tract of this country is famous for its bullocks.

2. The present Nawab Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he received a Diploma for passing the final examination.

3. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

4. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(41) RAJKOT.

1. Thakore Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 4th March 1910. He is a Jadeja Rajput and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and High Gate School, England. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd February 1930. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Administration. He was invested with full powers on the 21st April 1931.

2. The headquarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot which is leased from the State. The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawanagar House.

3. He also holds a sanad of adoption. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. Since the 10th October 1924, the Rajkot State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

(42) RANASAN.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Takhatsinhji was educated in the local Vernacular school. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka in 1917 which were enhanced in 1929 increasing his jurisdiction in Civil matters to the hearing and decision of suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and in Criminal matters empowering him to inflict sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 as a mark of personal distinction. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Jaswatsinhji was born on 3rd February 1916.

(43) SANTALPUR.—ESTATE OF JADEJA PRAVINSINHJI RAWAJI OF—IN BANAS KANTHA AND ADESAR IN CUTCH.

The Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on 18th July 1909, and succeeded on the death of his father Rawaji and owing to his minority the estate is administered by a Manager appointed by the Cutch Darbar. He was at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, for two years and is now associated with the Manager in looking after the affairs of his estate.

The jurisdictional powers of his estate in Santalpur are those of a third class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 250 in civil matters and are restricted to his swang villages of Gadsai and Kalyanpura. These powers are at present exercised by a Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Agency.

The Thakore has also the estate of Adesar in Cutch and there exercises the following powers:—

Civil.—He can hear suits upto the value of Koris 2,000.

Criminal.—The Thakore can inflict three months' imprisonment.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

This estate is the most important of all in the Santalpur Taluka.

(44) SAYLA.

1. Thakore Saheb, Shri Madarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 25th January 1924. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpada Kathis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Karansinhji was born on the 11th May 1891. The Thakore Saheb received the title of C.I.E. on the 1st June 1933.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited Civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

(45) SUDASNA.

The ruling family belongs to the Parmar sect of Rajputs, and claims its lineage to Vikram the great of Ujjain. The present ruling Chief Thakor Shri Prathisinhji was born on 24th August 1884. He succeeded his father in the year 1900 but being minor the Taluka was taken under Agency management. He was invested with the full powers of the Taluka in 1906. His powers were raised in 1911 as a mark of personal distinction to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 2,000 in criminal matters and to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000 in civil matters. In 1919 the status of the Taluka was raised as a permanent measure from the 5th Class to that of the 4th Class in recognition of his meritorious administration of the Taluka and good services rendered by him to Government during the great war. His powers were again enhanced in 1929 as a further mark of personal distinction in view of his good administration to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 in civil matters.

Relatives.—He has only one son. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji was born on 11th August 1910. He is working as Karbhari.

(46) SUIGAM.

1. This Taluka originally formed part of the Wao Thana Circle which was abolished in 1917 and was subsequently placed in the charge of the Thandar at Deodar.

2. In November 1917, the Talukdars of Suigam were granted powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250. These powers were exercised through a Joint Kamdar approved by the Political Agent. The powers have recently been withdrawn and the Taluka has been placed under Deodar Thana.

3. Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

(47) TERWADA.

This Taluka is owned by many Baloch Mahomedan shareholders. They have the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Agreements with the British Government were entered into in 1820 and 1826.

3. Successions are governed by the Rule of equal partition amongst brothers except in the share of Thakore Salimkhanji to which the rule of primogeniture was applied in 1917.

(48) THANA DEVLI.

The Chief Darbar Shri Vala Amra Laxman is a Kathi of the Jaitani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on the 28th November 1895, and he succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 12th May 1922, by adoption. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ram Vala was born on the 8th March 1920.

3. The Chief of Thana Devli was shareholder of Jetpur but he has exchanged his share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

4. The powers of the State are as under:—

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil.—Unlimited civil powers.

Criminal.—Full Criminal powers except that the State shall not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death shall require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(49) THARA.

There are two principal shares in this estate; *viz.*, Sardarsinhji's share and Jasubhai's share. The former's share is now held by his two sons Madarsinhji and Jaswantsinhji, while Ratansinhji and Vajesinhji, Gambhirsinhji and Chimansinhji are the shareholders of Jasubhai's share. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Jaswatsinhji's son Ranjitsinhji is being educated at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in the shares of Waghelas Madarsinhji and Jaswatsinhji.

(50) THARAD.

The Ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February 1921, leaving three sons of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages was under British administration. The Government of India, however, affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chauhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March 1923.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagement were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

51) VAKTAPUR THANA.

1. This Thana is comprised of 47 villages with a population of 10,329.

2. The Thana consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukas:—

1.
2. Khedawada.
3. Kadoli.
4. Vaktapur.
5. Derol.
6. Prempur.
7. Dedhrota.
8. Tajpuri.
9. Likhi.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Vaktapur.

4. The following Thakors have been invested with powers as shown against their names as a mark of personal distinction:—

Khedawada . . .	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 1,000. *Criminal.*—To inflict 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 250.
Kadoli Prempur, Derol and Likhi	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 500. *Criminal.*—To inflict 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 200.
Vaktapur	*Civil.*—To hear suits of the value of Rs. 50. *Criminal.*—To inflict 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 50.

(52) VALA.

1. Thakore Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

2. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at Harrow School in England, finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

4. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924.

5. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

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(53) WANKANER.

1. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji, the present Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner, was educated at the Rajkumar College and after a tour in India and England was invested with full powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front and was made permanent on the 1st January 1918. For services in connection with the War he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption. Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 12th April 1907. He has also two other sons.

2. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 A.D. by the said Sartanji.

3. The title of Maharana in favour of the present Ruler and his succession was recognised by Government by an order passed in December 1924.

4. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(54) VARSODA.

1. The Taluka is situated on the banks of the river Sabarmati.

2. The family belongs to a clan of Chavda Rajputs and is of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa. It claims its descent from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan.

3. The present Thakor Jorawarsinhji succeeded to the *gaddi* in December 1933.

(55) VIJAYANAGAR.

1. The Vijayanagar State which was formerly known as Polo State adjoins the State of Udaipur. Though not a Salute State in view of its importance it has been brought into direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India from 1st April 1934. The territory is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Dungari Bhils.

2. The family belongs to Rathod clan of Rajputs which claims its descent from Jeychand, the last Rathod Rajput Chief of Kanouj (1193). The rulers enjoy the title of Rao, and were rulers of Idar up to 1731.

3. The present Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, was installed on the *gaudi* on 26th October 1924.

4. The Rao is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The State enjoys plenary powers.

6. The heir-apparent who has not been named was born on 24th September 1930.

(56) VIRPUR.

1. Thakore Shri Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born in 1876. This State is an off-shoot of Nawanagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jam Vibhaji, who received this Taluka in appanage in 1635 A.D. The heir-apparent K. S. Dilipsinhji was born on the 19th September 1899.

The present Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

(57) WADHWAN.

1. Thakor Saheb Surendrasinhji was born on the 4th January 1922. He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 26th July 1934. The Thakor Saheb is a minor and the administration is carried on by a Council. He was being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, but has now left and is proceeding to England for education.

2. He holds a sanad of adoption.

3. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

The heir-apparent Surendrasinhji was born on the 4th January 1922.

4. The Wadhwan State was founded in about A.D. 1630 by Rajoji, the son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

5. Wadhwan Civil Station which is the headquarters of the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, is established on the plot of land leased from the Wadhwan State.

6. Since the 10th October 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

(58) WADIA (VADIA).

1. The Chief D. S. Vala Suraj Bawa is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He succeeded his father D. S. Vala Bawa Jiwna

who died on 7th May 1930. The Chief was born on 16th May 1904. He was married in 1922 and has two daughters and a son who was born on 23rd April 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Surag Vala was born on the 16th May 1904. He has received secondary education and is now being trained in the general administration of the Taluka.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

5. The personal powers of the present chief are as follows:—

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

(59) WARAHI (MALEK SHRI JORAWARKHANJI).

Malek Shri Jorawarkhanji is a Jat Mahomedan. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During his minority the State was under Agency management until 1901. For his services during the great famine of 1899-1900 A.D. he was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 2nd class. Powers of the Taluka are of a 1st Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000. But his personal powers have been raised as under:—

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The heir-apparent was born on the 1st May 1930. Another son was born on the 30th April 1932.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

(60) WARAHI (MALEK MURIDKHANJI).

After a period of Agency management Malek Muridkhanji succeeded to the State in 1911. He exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 through a Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. A son and heir was born to Malek Muridkhanji on the 20th March 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

(61) WAO.

1. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Merwara and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the town of Wao.

2. The present Chief succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1924 on the death of his father.

Jurisdiction over the Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana was restored to the State on the 1st April 1917, and the Thana was abolished.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The personal powers of the present Chief are as under:—

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The heir-apparent K. S. Takhatsinhji was born on the 25th June 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

(62) WATRAK KANTHA THANA CIRCLE.

This Thana Circle which is situated to the south-east of the old Mahi Kantha Agency is comprised of 51 villages with an area of 50 square miles and having population of 11,400 according to the Census of 1931. It derives its name from the river Vatrak.

The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate and limited Civil powers. His headquarters are at Nirmali.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	**Manipur**	**His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Maharaja of —, (*Kshatriya*).**	**15th April 1885.**	**18th September 1891.**	**8,638**	**445,606**	***7,41,000**
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.						
2	Bhawal	U Jepshon Siem (*Khasi*)	1912	4th April 1929	Not known. Approximate 3,900.	757	693
3	Cherra	U Joinmanick Siem (*Khasi*)	1883	10th April 1919.		9,738	15,430
4	Khyrim	U Olim Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1903	11th February 1919.		43,558	37,067
5	Langrin	U Borba Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1890	31st October 1910.		1,344	9,961
6	Maharam	U Rubin Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1883	7th February 1929.		15,003	4,290
7	Malaisohmat	U Hiba Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1879	6th August 1909.		433	410
8	Mawiang	U Atiar Singh Siem (*Khasi*).	1903	3rd May 1930		3,218	740
9	Mawsynram	U Babon Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1855	13th April 1905.		2,007	1,700
10	Mariaw	U Burom Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1864	5th May 1888		3,192	1,350
11	Mylliem	U Kmuin Manik Siem, M.B.E. (*Christian*).	1866	1st July 1914		29,895	36,075
12	Nobosohphoh	U Sune Singh Siem (*Khasi*)	1907	28th November 1927.		2,546	1,264
13	Nongkhlaw	U Bidor Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1866	12th October 1911.		14,273	7,535
14	Nongspung	U Pyrba Singh Siem (*Christian*).	1861	11th November 1885.		3,953	2,240
15	Nongstoin	U Sib Singh Siem (*Christian*)	1890	30th January 1926.		11,547	8,707
16	Rambrai	U Josingh Siem (*Khasi*)	1921	4th August 1928.		2,685	2,386

* Average for the five years ending 1933-34.

MANIPUR.

1. Area, 8,638 square miles, of which 7,938 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 4,45,606. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 85,804 persons. The town is really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	Payments. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Salute in Guns. Personal.	Salute in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
*7,85,000	‡5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233 (Military) 41 (Civil).	11	..	..
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* Average for the five years ending 1933-34.
‡ Reduced to Rs. 5,000 for the period up to 1934-35.

2. The earliest reliable information we have of the country is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D. Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, accidentally shot his father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it

made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh on the *gaddi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kabaw valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the title of K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gaddi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Raja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi

and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and Haobon Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In February 1925, His Highness married Maisnam Subadani Debi. The Maharani has three daughters living, the second Rani three sons, the third two daughters and one son, the fifth one son and the sixth one daughter and one son. The Maharani having no son of her own, has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness' eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919 and left the College in April 1927. He married on the 5th of July 1929 Rajkumari Tharendra Kishori (Ramu Priya) of Badokhemidi, Ganjam district, Madras. The second son Priyabarta Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920 and left the College in April 1929 and joined the Allahabad University in July 1929 when he obtained the B.A. degree in 1934. In April 1922 they were sent to England by His Highness the Maharaja for about six months. Lokendra Singh, son of the fifth Rani, who was born in 1913, joined the College in July 1925. He left it and joined the Mayo College on the 9th July 1931. He passed the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College and has been studying there for the post-Diploma.

4. The important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four pannas or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time, and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's minority and the Superintendency came to an end on May 15th, 1907, and His Highness was formally installed on the *gaddi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an advisory Darbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and the other members of the Darbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases except these that arise within the British Reserve where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases except those that arise within the British Reserve in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which European British subjects are parties and those that arise within the British

Reserve, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Jugde in cases in which the parties are hillmen committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 water works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school-houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A Hydro-Electric shceme for the supply of energy to the town of Imphal was completed towards the end of 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1933-34 was Rs. 7,11,078 of which Rs. 3,38,524 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,40,000 of the State funds have been invested in the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 and Rs. 2,390 in post office cash certificates. For his valuable services in connection with the Great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He has also been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four subdivisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Darbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who were lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute was reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years, and the State was no longer asked to contribute to the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima as theretofore. With effect from the 1st January

1930, the three hill subdivisions were abolished as an experimental measure for a period of three years, and one of the three subdivisional officers was withdrawn from Manipur State. The remaining two officers were appointed Assistants to the President of the Darbar, with headquarters at Imphal. In July 1930, the Government of India sanctioned a continuance of the reduction in tribute to Rs. 5,000 for another three years. In 1932, on account of unrest among the Kabui Nagas, it was found necessary to reopen the Tamenlong subdivision from the 1st October 1932, and one of the Assistants to the President was put in charge. In March 1933, the Government of India sanctioned the reopening of this subdivision, and also that of a second subdivision at Ukhrul, continuing the previous reduction in tribute for another two years on this account and leaving the rest of the hills to be administered by the President of the Darbar with the assistance of a Manipuri officer, whose appointment was to be made by the Darbar and approved by the Government of Assam.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901, Lord Kitchener in 1904, Sir W. R. Birdwood in 1926 and Lord Irwin in 1931. Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India. In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Cooch Behar.	His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of — (*Kshatriya*).	15th December 1915.	20th December 1922.	1,318	590,866	25,84,697
2	Tripura	His Highness Maharaja Sir Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, *Hindu* (*Kshatriya*).	19th August 1908.	13th August 1923.	4,116	382,450	*30,86,000

* This figure includes Zamindaris in British India.

COOCH BEHAR.

Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913. The latter's succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gaddi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.* The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1917.

4. Jitendra Narayan visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals.

5. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan also attended the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

Average annual expenditure (to the ne rest thousand).	Payments.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in Guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
26,33,000	67,700-15-0	..	..	..	..	112*	..	..	280	13	..	..
29,97,000	..	..	..	‡82 (excluding Indian State Forces Unit.)	..	..	..	328	† 341	13	..	..

*108 Infantry, 4 Camp followers. † 295 Civil, 46 Armed. ‡ Excluding 4 clerks, 2 orderlies and 1 peon.

6. He visited England for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and heir was born on the 15th December 1915. He was named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born on the 6th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. On the 23rd May 1919 another daughter was born and a third daughter on the 5th June 1920. The late Maharaja died on the 20th December 1922.

7. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur succeeded his father Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922. His succession to the *gaadi* of the Cooch Behar State was recognised by Government on 5th January 1923 and the *Kharita* conveying the recognition of the succession by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India was presented to His Highness by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division on the 16th of May 1923.

8. His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan returned to India from England with the Maharani Regent in January 1923. His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England in April 1927 returning to India again in November 1929. In October 1930 His Highness with the Maharani Regent proceeded to England returning thence to India in February 1931. His Highness again proceeded to England to resume his studies in April 1931. His Highness the Maharaja returned to India in January 1933 leaving again for England in April 1933. His Highness the Maharaja returned to India in December 1934.

9. The State was managed by the late Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he was himself the President. But as the present Chief is a minor the administration of the State is now conducted by the Council of Regency approved by the Government of India with Her Highness Maharani Indira Devi, Regent, as the President of the Council of Regency, the State Council having been dissolved with effect from 21st May 1923. Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E., a retired officer of the Foreign and Political Department

is Vice-President of the Council and the other members are Babus Umanath Dutt, B.L., Officiating Revenue Officer and Dineshananda Chakravarti, Civil Surgeon. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the members of the Regency Council and 7 other official and non-official members. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar.

10. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Cooch Behar State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Cooch Behar State.

11. His Highness is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

12. The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1894, a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri district. Its conversion into metre gauge was completed in April 1910.

13. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—

My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend.

TRIPURA.

1. This State, of which the Capital is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

2. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

3. The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj", and the Raja for the time being is both British Zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts.* The latest decision is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta IX, p. 535, 1883.

4. The Raj family of Tripura, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from King *Druhyu* of the Lunar race. Their present title Barman means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. The family has recently inter-married freely with Kshetriya families in Manipur, Nepal and States in Central India, United Provinces and Gujarat. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Mogul. Shamsher Gazi, a Mussalman adventurer, a subject of the State usurped his power for some time. After his downfall Krishna Manik became Raja and during his rule the State came under British protection.

5. In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

6. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares, and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th November 1909. He was married on the 11th March 1900 to a daughter of the late General Rana Padam Jung Bahadur of Nepal, and again on the 30th November 1907 to another daughter of the same General by whom he had one son, Bir Birkram Kishor Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909. Three other sons were born to him by the fourth Maharani. The Maharaja died on the 13th August 1923.

7. Maharaja Manikya Bir Birkram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 13th August 1923 and his succession was recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. During his minority the administration of the State was entrusted to a "Council of Administration" consisting of Raj Kumar Nawadwip Chandra Deb Barman, uncle of the late Maharaja, who was appointed President, Rai Jyotish Chandra Sen Bahadur, who held a listed post of Magistrate and Collector in Bengal, Vice-President, and Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman and Thakur Protap Chandra Ray, Members. The Vice-President of the Council was also appointed Manager of the Chakla Roshanabad estate in the Tippera District. The Council of Administration exercised sovereign power subject to an obligation to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent in all important matters, and was inaugurated on the 9th December 1923. It came to an end with the investiture of the Maharaja, as a special case, with the powers of a Ruling Prince by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the 19th August 1927 at the early age of 19. This was followed by the religious ceremony of the *Abhishek* (Installation) on the 29th January 1928.

8. On the 16th January 1929, the Maharaja married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur, and sister of the present Zamindar. After her death in November 1930, he married the first Maharaj Kumari Saheba of Panna—daughter

of His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna, on the 28th May 1931.

9. The present Maharaja who had a course of Military training during two summers with the 8th Gurkha Regiment at Shillong, takes a keen personal interest in his Military Forces of which two companies have been reorganised under the Indian States Forces Scheme.

10. A survey and settlement of the Zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

11. In 1871, a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were then in special danger from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. The Magistrate of Tippera is now *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Tripura State.

12. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A sanad dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. It was presented to the Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his first visit to Tripura, at a Durbar held in the Palace of Agartala in July 1904. The first visit paid to the State by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in February 1913.

13. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

14. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on the 18th January 1919. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested the late Maharaja with this title at a Durbar held in Ujjayanta Palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919.

15. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920 when its name was changed to "Tripura" at the request of the late Maharaja.

16. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Tripura State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Tripura State.

17. The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter, is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration Your Highness' sincere friend.

18. The State has an era of its own from 590 A.D. when Raja Bir Raj extended his conquests beyond the Ganges.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bawlake .	Hkun Nge Myosa (*Spirit Worshipper*).	1894 . .	1916 . .	565	13,802	1,27,256
2	Kantarawadi (or Eastern Kareuni).	See note 1 below . .	..	..	3,015	30.677	88,207
3	Kyebogyi .	See note 2 below . .	..	..	700	14,282	28,787

NOTE 1.—Pending the appointment of a successor to the late Chief who died on the 4th August 1930, the State being run by a Board of two officials who are close relations of the late Chief.

NOTE 2. Since the death of the late Chief on the 9th October 1933, the State is being temporarily run by an Administrator.

BAWLAKE.

1. A Western Karenni State, with a village capital Bawlakè, in the centre of Karenni on the west bank of the Nam Pawn river. This State has recently absorbed Nammekon State, and has temporary control over half the area formerly composing Naungpale State.

2. The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892, the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosa* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only, except in sentences of capital punishment, which requires the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nazzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 225.

3. Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

4. Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin and Wolfram deposits are worked by the Mawchi Mines Company under a mining lease, and the outturn of concentrates is now considerable.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

1. Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni with its capital at Loikaw on the Bilu Chaung and some 98 miles by road from Taunggyi; it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Payments. To Government.	To Federation of S. S.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police Forces.	Salute in Guns. Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
1,18,197	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
82,224	5,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
27,877	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	...

Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country.

2. When the British Government took over the Shan States in 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi. He took no notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawkamai. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss. Sawlapaw was still defiant, however, and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi, the heir-apparent, was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment by the British Government. Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans-Salween Karenni on the plea of co-operating against Sawlapaw. They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary Commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese troops were ultimately withdrawn. Sawlawi was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty. He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907. His stepson, Hkun Nan, succeeded to the State and died in 1909. The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi. During his minority the State was administered by a Council. In July 1913 he was installed as Chief with full powers. Chief Hkun Li died on August 4th, 1930. Three boys Sawlawi, Sao Wunna and Zi Na have been recognised as potential heirs to the late Hkun Li. Pending appointment of a successor the State is administered by a Board of Officials composed of two members who are close relatives of the late Chief.

3. The teak forests are the source of the wealth of the State. They have been impoverished by reckless exploitation in the past but steps have been taken recently for the conservation and regeneration of teak-bearing areas.

KYE BOGYI.

1. A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungo district of Lower Burma with its capital at Hpru-so also known as Nyaungzin on the

Loikaw to Bawlakè main road and some 21 miles from Loikaw. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

2. The Chief holds a *Sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brés, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brés have given very little trouble and many of them enlisted in the army during the War.

3. In the drainage of the Tu stream there existed at one time forests of great value, but they have suffered much from reckless exploitation.

"A".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Name title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Mustaquil-i-Jang, Nawab of— (*Afghan*).	20th November 1912.	21st July 1925.	100	28,216	1,65,000
2	Kalsia .	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of — (*Sikh*).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	192 (including forests).	59,848	4,81,000
3	Pataudi .	Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of — (*Afghan*).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,873	1,85,000

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Scindia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June, 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present minor Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, who was born on 20th November, 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January, 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor Captain Ambler up to the 31st March, 1933. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 21st November 1934. The exercise of these powers is subject to an agreed understanding. During his minority the administration of the State was first

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Tribute. To Government.	Tribute. To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Regular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Irregular Troops. Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Cavalry.	Military Forces. Indian States' Forces. Infantry and Artillery	Police Forces.	Salutes in Guns. Permanent.	Salutes in Guns. Personal.	Salutes in Guns. Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
1,24,000	..	..	..	..	8	59	..	...	19	..	..	.
4,66,000	..	..	..	..	17	86	..	..	62	..	..	.
1,82,000	..	.	..	..	5	40	..	..	34	..	..	..

carried on by a Council consisting of a President and two members and later on by a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

KALSIA

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to retain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs, Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a sanad in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and

the other a Muhammadan. The Council was subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. He returned from England in December 1921 and was installed as a Ruler with full powers on the 6th April 1922 by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. Since then he has been administering the State himself with the help of his Diwan. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed handsomely to war funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement of the State was completed during the year 1915. The Raja visited Europe in 1925-26 and again in 1931-32 for medical treatment. During his absence the administration of the State was carried on by his Diwan. He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes from November 1924 to March 1933.

A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 25th of May 1931.

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January, 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *Ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeeth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898 when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala Division at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration, with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, who was educated at the

Aitchison College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning " Blues " for both Cricket and Hockey. He returned to India in October 1931, and was invested with powers as a ruler by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 10th of December 1931. He went to Australia with the all-England Cricket Team in the winter of 1931-32. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on first by a Council of two members and later on by a Diwan and a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. Settlement operations have been completed and the final assessment was announced in 1909. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State. He contributed liberally to the War Funds. The Nawab is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.

B

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baghal . .	Raja Surendra Singh, Raja of — (*Puar Rajput*).	14th March 1909 .	4th October 1922 .
2	Baghat . .	Raja Durga Singh, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	15th September 1901.	30th December 1911
3	Balsan . .	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of — (*Rajput*) .	1863	1st March 1920 .
4	Bashahr proper .	Raja Padam Singh, C.S.I., Raja of — (*Rajput*).	1873	5th August 1914 .
	Feudatories—			
	Khaneti . .	....	....	....
	Delath . .	....	....	....
5	Bhajji . .	Rana Birpal, Rana of — (*Rajput*)	19th April 1906 .	9th May 1913 .
6	Bija . . .	Thakur Puran Chand of — (*Rajput*) .	27th December 1896	20th June 1905 .
7	Darkoti . .	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of — (*Rajput*).	1888	24th September 1918
8	Dhami .	Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of — (*Rajput*) .	6th November 1908	4th January 1920 .
9	Jubbal proper .	Rana Bhagat Chand, ~~C.S.I.~~ K.C.S.I. Raja of — (*Rajput*).	1888	29th April 1910 .
	Feudatories—			
	Rawingarh .	....	....	....
	Dhadi . .	....	....	....
10	Keonthal proper	Raja Hamendar Sen, C.S.I. Raja of — (*Rajput*).	21st January 1905 .	2nd February 1916 .
	Feudatories—			
	Koti . .	....	....	....
	Theog . .	....	....	....
	Madhan . .	....	....	....
	Ghund . .	....	....	....
	Ratesh . .	....	....	....
11	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of — (*Rajput*).	1895	24th August 1914 .
12	Kunihar . .	Thakur Hardev Singh, of — (*Rajput*).	26th August 1898 .	7th October 1905 .
13	Kuthar . .	Rana Krishan Chand, Rana of — (*Rajput*).	23rd August 1905 .	4th October 1923 .
14	Mahlog . .	Thakur Durga Chand, of — (*Rajput*).	5th April 1898 .	17th September 1902
15	Mangal . .	Rana Shiv Singh, Rana of — (*Rajput*) .	1888	15th February 1920
16	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of — (*Rajput*).	1870	18th September 1911
17	Sangri . .	Rai Ragbhar Singh, of — (*Rajput*) .	27th November 1908	10th May 1927 .
18	Tharoch . .	Rana Surat Singh, Thakur of — (*Rajput*)	4th July 1887 .	14th July 1902

Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).	Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	Tribute.		Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
				To Government.	To other States.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
124	26,352	85 000	78,000	3,600	..	18	..	..	..
33	9,725	1,50,000	1,25,000	..	..	49	..	..	..
51	6,864	95,000	73,000	1,080	..	12	..	..	..
3,820	100,192	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,945	..	100	..	9	..
..	2,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	15,413	71,000	68,000	1,440	..	11	..	..	..
4	994	10,000	10,000	124	..	6	..	..	..
4	531	1,700	1,700	..	..	4	..	..	..
26	5,232	30,000	30,000	720	..	6	..	..	..
285	26,021	7,55,000	4,75,000	2,520	..	45	..	..	..
..	939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	212	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
116	25,560	1,50,000	1,40,000	..	..	39	..	..	..
..	8,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	12,781	57,000	57,000	2,000	..	4	..	..	..
7	2,061	7,000	7,000	180	..	10	..	..	..
29	3,760	14,000	14,000	1,000	..	8	..	..	..
43	8,155	18,000	18,000	1,440	..	14	..	..	..
12	1,248	4,500	4,500	72	..	4	..	..	..
256	50,015	2,00,000	2,00,000	5,000	..	50	..	..	..
16	3,497	7,000	7,000	..	..	4	..	..	..
75	4,568	1,30,000	90,000	288	..	6	..	..	..

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a sanad granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fourth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tika Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. He died of cholera on the 3rd October 1922 while on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and was succeeded by Tika Surendar Singh, the present Chief, in 1922. The State has again come under management. Lala Khan Chand was appointed Manager in September 1927, in succession to P. Warat Chand. Arbitration Panchayats have been successfully established and experiments are being made in fruit farming and mule-breeding. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Raja Surendar Singh was born on the 14th March 1909. He was married to the daughter of the Rai of Sangri on the 25th of July, 1925, and has three sons. The eldest (heir-apparent) was born on the 28th of July 1928. The Raja was invested with full ruling powers in January 1932. Lala Kahan Chand who was formerly Manager of the State has been retained by him as Wazir.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha war, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenburgh restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh,

was installed as Rána at the age of two. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E. in 1895-96. He attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh, the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle, the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him. He was invested with full ruling powers, by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 16th September 1922. The title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 4th June 1928 as a hereditary distinction.

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the war in 1914. He represented the Simla Hill States as an elected member of the Chamber of Princes from November, 1924 to March, 1933.

BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a sanad, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable Khillat. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the great-grandson of Jograj Singh, was chief. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

2. The present Rana Atar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the 1st March, 1920. He was finally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 14th June 1921.

3. Tika Ran Bahadur Singh, heir-apparent of Rana Atar Singh, was born in January, 1905, and married to the daughter of the Rana of Kot Khai on the 1st July 1925.

BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a sanad to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand-father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except

Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Khaneti and Delath are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The regime of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Ragunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer, Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th August 1914, Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. This settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. (now Sir Herbert Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.). The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Alan Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as Manager from 1914 to the 30th November 1917, from which latter date the Raja assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of nine guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1931.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to and managed by Government.

5. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 24th June 1934.

6. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a sanad under the usual conditions of rendering

service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tika Birpal, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of 4 members, which has now been replaced by a Manager appointed by Government.

A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924. The finances of the State are sound and the State is well managed. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of four members, but the Council was later replaced by a Manager appointed by Government. The Rana now exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and is assisted by a Wazir.

The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 27th January 1928.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

BIJA.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakur Man Chand who died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son Partap Chand who died in 1841. Partap Chand was succeeded by his son Udai Chand, who died in 1905. The present Chief is Thakur Puran Chand, who succeeded in 1905 as a minor. He was formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 22nd January 1918, and was invested with powers in 1921. He has a son born on the 21st March 1916, who is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

DARKOTI.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas Rana Surtes Ram was confirmed in the Chiefship. He died in 1854 and subsequent succession to the *gaddi* has been by the eldest son in each case. The present Chief is Rana Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1918. His heir is Tika Shiv Singh.

The State forests are managed by Government, the net profits being paid to the Rana.

DHAMI.

1. The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 12th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a sanad dated the 4th September 1815 This sanad was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867.

and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, born in 1908, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. He was educated at the Aitchison College and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He was given revenue training in Kangra District which he completed at the end of March 1927. He then received forest training in Jubbal on the completion of which in August 1927 he was trained at Simla in Judicial and Treasury work. He was appointed President of the Dhami Council in December 1927 and was invested with ruling powers by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 7th of January 1930. Rana Dalip Singh was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 28th November, 1928. Dhami ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a sanad from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. Rawingarh and Dhadi are tributaries of this State.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State which, for a short time after this, was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was, after the death of the Wazir, conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half-brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand, succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The present Raja Bhagat Chand was made a C.S.I. on the 4th June 1928. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th of April 1913, is the heir-apparent. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now assisting in the administration of the State. Two other sons are now at the Aitchison College, and a fourth son has been admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.

4. A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907. The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915.

5. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services; he also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

6. The Raja was elected representative member of the Simla Hill States to the Chamber of Princes and occupied such office from 1921 to 1924. He was again elected to this office in September, 1933.

KEONTHAL.

1. The Keonthal State ranks third amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. In 1805 Rana Bhoop Singh was the Chief of Keonthal. Between 1800 and 1810 he and his son Raghunath Singh joined hands at various times with the Gurkha Commander Kaji Umer Singh; and for three years prior to 1809-10 Raghunath Singh held Keonthal under the authority of the Kaji. In 1809-10 Kaji Umer Singh quarrelled with both Bhoop Singh and his son Raghunath Singh who took refuge in Sangri and Kangra respectively. The Kaji then took possession of the whole of Keonthal and dismantled all its forts with one exception. Raghunath Singh died in 1813-14 and his minor son, Tika Sundar Singh, who was wandering in exile, presented himself with his grandfather, Bhoop Singh, at the camp of the English Army in the following year. On the termination of the Gurkha War Tika Sundar Singh was restored to his ancestral territories with the exception of a portion which was made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser. On the death of Raja Bije Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hamendra Sen, the present Chief, succeeded him. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and, after the usual period of training, was invested with ruling powers in 1926. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Alipur in November 1924. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925. A second son was born on July 8th, 1928. Two daughters of the late Raja Bije Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram. The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915.

3. The late Raja Bije Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a sanad of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. A revenue settlement of the State was satisfactorily concluded in 1927. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 7th of January 1930.

KUNIHAR.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, Thakur Mungree Deo was confirmed in the Chiefship. Mungree Deo died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Kishen Singh, who died in 1866. Kishen Singh was succeeded by his son, Tegh Singh, who died in 1905. Tegh Singh was succeeded by his son, Hardeo Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1898. Thakur Hardeo Singh succeeded as a minor and received ruling powers in 1917. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Thakur on the 29th of January 1931.

KUTHAR.

1. In early times Kuthar seems to have been tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of the Gurkha invasion it was, however, tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the hills Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala District. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son Bhup Singh.

2. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a Khillat of Rs. 600 was granted in consideration of the services rendered by the State in the Mutiny. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand, who abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the 19th of November 1930. Rana Krishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison College. He was installed as Rana on the 4th of October 1930.

MAHLOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Patta, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the sanad was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, was recognized as the successor to the *gaddi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Thakur Durga Chand was married to the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodhi Singh of Barpali, Sambhalpur district, in the same year. A son named Narendra Chand (heir-apparent) was born on the 5th October, 1921, and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Mahlog ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States.

MANGAL.

1. Mangal was originally a tributary of Bilaspur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, however, Rana Bahadur Singh was granted an independent sanad.

Rana Bahadur Singh was succeeded on his death by his son, Rana Prithi Singh, who died in 1844. Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son, Jodha Singh, who however died in October 1844 within a few months of his succession. The Chiefship then passed to Jit Singh, a brother of Jodha Singh. Jit Singh died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, Rana Tilok Singh, who on his death in 1920 was succeeded by his son, Shiv Singh, the present Chief. Shiv Singh was installed on the 31st January 1923.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a sanad which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion.

The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. Nalagarh ranks second in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognized as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920, Rai Sahib Lala Ragubir Singh was appointed Wazir. During the latter's administration the State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed. Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram is the present Wazir.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened.

A revenue settlement of the Pahar *Ilaqa* was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. The settlement of the Des *Ilaqa* was completed in 1926-27 by Lala Salig Ram, Settlement Officer. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bahadur, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was restored to its Chief, Bikram Singh (Bikarmanjit). Bikram Singh died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Ajit Singh, who died childless in 1841. Jagat Singh, an uncle of Ajit Singh and brother of Bikram Singh, should then have succeeded, but as he was an imbecile, the Chiefship passed to his son, Ranbir Singh. On the latter's death in 1844, Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was recognized as Chief but the State was taken under management and so remained until Jagat Singh's death in 1876. Jagat Singh was succeeded by his son Hira Singh on whom the hereditary title of Rai was conferred in 1887. Rai Hira Singh died in [illegible]27 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. The Rai is exercising full powers in the State subject to the confirmation of death sentences by th[illegible] Hill States.

[illegible]AROCH.

1. Tharoch was formerly a portion of the Sirmur State. At the time of the [illegible]pulsion of the Gurkhas its Chief was Karam Singh. He, however, was [illegible]and infirm and the administration of the State was in the hands of his

brother, Jhobu. On Karam Singh's death in 1819, the State was granted to Jhobu. Jhobu was guilty of mis-government and was required to abdicate about the year 1838 in favour of his son, Syam Singh. Syam Singh was in turn required to abdicate in 1841 and the State was then incorporated in Jubbal. It was restored, however, in 1843 to Ranjit Singh, a son of Karam Singh, on his agreeing to abstain from the barbarities practised by Jhobu and Syam Singh.

Ranjit died in 1871 and was succeeded by his grandson, Thakur Kidar Singh, a child of five, who received his powers in 1884. Kidar Singh died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Surat Singh, the present Chief. Thakur Surat Singh succeeded as a minor but was invested with powers in 1908. He has a son and heir, Tika Mohindar Singh, born on the 29th September 1905. A second son was born on the 29th November 1928, but died on the 8th March 1934. A third son was born on the 24th January 1934.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Benares	Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (*Bhumihar Brahmin*).	17th November 1874.	4th August 1931.	875	391,165	17,96,771
2	Rampur	Captain His Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, Nawab of — (*Shia Mohammadan*).	17th November 1906.	20th June 1930.	892·54	464,919	49,17,023
3	Tehri-Garhwal	Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (*Rajput Panwar*).	3rd August 1898.	25th April 1913.	4,500	470,109	19,01,000

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the Districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). The present ruler is Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born on the 17th November 1874, and succeeded his father Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., in August 1931. His Highness retains the supreme executive authority in his own hands. While His Highness was Maharaj Kumar he was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and held office from 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the then Maharaja (Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur) visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares on the 13th December 1921 as the guest of His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with War His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler Captain His Highness

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	Tribute.		Military Forces.						Police Forces.	Salute in guns.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Indian States' Forces.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
17,87,331	*2,10,000	..	..	67*	..	223	18	773	235¶	13	..	15
50,00,000	..	..	..	..	30 Artillery.	282†	281	1,263	724	15	..	..
17,40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330‡	95§	11	..	..

* Auxiliary Force, maintained for Fort Guard, armed with obsolete muzzle loaders.
† This includes 3rd Rampur (Rafat) Infantry 214, State Band 48 and Cycle Orderlies 20.
‡ Including 129 sappers and miners.
§ In addition there are 2,718 village headmen.
¶ Head Constables 14, Naiks 2, Constables 219.

Nawab Sayed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur was born on the 17th November 1906, and succeeded his father H. H. Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur on the 20th June 1930. The reigning family of Rampur are Sayeds and come from the famous Sadat of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district, U. P. His Highness has two sons, *viz.*, Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, Heir-Apparent born on the 22nd November 1923, and Sahebzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan Bahadur born on the 11th March 1933.

2. The State Forces have been reorganised and their present strength is shown in the Statement given above. During the Great War the 1st Rampur (Raza) Infantry rendered meritorious services in East Africa and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depôt, Aurangabad. These troops also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by H. E. the Viceroy.

4. The State maintains a well-known residential Arabic College (Madrasa-i-Alia), which continues to draw scholars from the Punjab, Bengal, and Afghanistan. The total number on the rolls of this College on the 31st December 1934 was 339. There is also an Oriental Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many rare manuscripts the duplicates of which are available nowhere else.

5. New Schools have been built in the Tehsils of Bilaspur and Suar. A new Middle School for boys is being built in the city. A school for girls has been opened and about 200 girls are on the rolls. Schools for girls in Tehsils Bilaspur and Suar have been opened. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been started in the City.

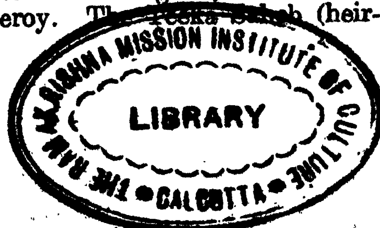
6. The administrative machinery of the States has been remodelled. A State Council has been inaugurated; the Judiciary has been reorganised; a High Court with original and appellate powers has been established and reforms have been introduced in the Revenue Department. A Development Department has been organised under a Development Minister. The Police have been placed in charge of an officer lent by the United Provinces Government, who have also lent an officer of the Indian Civil Service to take charge of the Revenue and the Finance Departments. All the arable land is being re-assessed and settlement work is in progress in the villages under the supervision of an experienced Revenue Officer of the United Provinces Government. The sanitation and the roads of the City have been improved and the powers of the Municipality have been widened. Masonry weirs for irrigation purposes have been constructed on several rivers; telephones have been installed in all the Tehsils and about 50 miles of metalled road have been constructed since the accession of the present Ruler. A sugar factory was started in 1930 and another larger one is now under construction.

TEHRI-GARHWAL.

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Bareilly is Political Agent for the State; His Excellency the Governor, of the United Provinces being Agent to the Governor General for the State.

2. The Ruling Family are Panwar Rajput of Agnikula (Fire Race). The first Ruler of the line was Raja Kanak Pal, who belonged to the Dharanagaree family, and in Sambat 745 (688 A.D.) founded this Garhwal dynasty. The Ruler Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., is the 59th direct male lineal descendant from Raja Kanak Pal. He was born on the 3rd August 1898, and succeeded his father His late Highness Raja Sir Kirti Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on the 25th April 1913. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. In 1916 he was appointed as Honorary Lieutenant, on 4th October 1919 was promoted to Captain, on 2nd January 1922 was created a C.S.I., with effect from 17th January 1930 was promoted to the rank of Major, and on 1st January 1932 was made a K.C.S.I. His Highness is attached as an Honorary Officer to the 18th (late 39th) Royal Garhwal Rifles. On the 4th October 1919 he was invested with full ruling powers.

3. The Raja enjoys a hereditary salute of eleven guns, and is entitled to a return visit by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Tecka Sahib (heir-apparent) was born on the 26th May 1921.



GIPD—S 2—280 F&PD—20-3-36—1,100.